The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME 27. CHICAGO, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1873. NUMBER 131.

OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

WHITE STAR LINE

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL

Between New York, Cork, and Liverpool.

The magnificent new and full-powered Steamships of this Line offer unrivaled accommodations to all classes of passengers. The steamers being alike, travelers secure the great advantage of having an equally good and fast steamer for each and every sailing. OCEANIC, CELTIC, BELGIC, REPUBLIC, BALTIC, ADRIATIC, MAJESTIC, BRITANNIC. Sailing from New York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor both ways. Rates as low as any first-class line. For further information apply to Company's Western Office, 97 and 99 South Clark-st., near Washington, Chicago.

Drafts on Great Britain and Ireland from £1 upwards.

ALFRED LAGERGREN, Agent.

NOTICE.

On and after the 1st of January, 1874, the General Agency in the United States of the Oceanic Steam Navigation Company (White Star Line) will be conducted by Mr. R. J. CORTIS, who is fully authorized to act on behalf of said Company.

19 Broadway, New York, December, 1873.

OCEANIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.
J. H. SPARKS, Attorney.

STATE LINE.

NEW YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST AND LONDONDERRY.

These elegant new Clyde-built steamers will sail from Pier 36, North River, as follows:

PENNSYLVANIA..........Saturday, Nov. 29.
VIRGINIA..........Saturday, Dec. 13.
GEORGIA..........Saturday, Dec. 27.

And every alternate Saturday thereafter, taking passengers at through rates to all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Germany. Drafts for £1 and upwards.

For freight or passage apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, 72 Broadway.

Steerage Passage Office, No. 6 Broadway.

J. E. EARLE, General Western Agent, 60 Clark-st., Chicago.

CUNARD MAIL LINE.

ESTABLISHED 1840.

Steam Between New York, Boston, Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow, London and all British Points.

From New York every Wednesday.
From Boston every Saturday.

Cabin Passage, $80, $100 and $130, Gold. Excursion Tickets at Reduced Rates.

Steerage Passage, $30 currency. Passengers and freight booked to and from all parts of Europe at lowest rates. Sight Drafts on Great Britain and Ireland.

P. H. DU VERNET, Gen'l West'n Agent, N. W. cor. Clark and Randolph-sts.

NATIONAL LINE.

NOTICE—This Company takes the risk of insurance (up to $500,000 in gold) on each of its steamers, thus giving passengers the best possible guarantee for safety and avoidance of danger at sea.

The most southerly route has always been adopted by this Company to avoid ice and headlands.

To LIVERPOOL and QUEENSTOWN, from Piers 44 and 47, North River, New York.

Spain..........Jan. 3 | Greece..........Jan. 24
Canada..........Jan. 10 | Italy..........Jan. 31
Egypt..........Jan. 17

For London (direct) every fortnight.

Cabin Passage, $70, $80, and $80 Currency. Steerage, $29 Currency.

Return tickets at reduced rates. Passengers booked to and from German and Scandinavian points at low rates. The Steamships of this line are the largest in the trade. Drafts on Great Britain, Ireland, and the Continent, at Northeast corner Clark and Randolph-sts. (opposite new Sherman House), Chicago. WILLIAM MACALISTER, General Western Agent.

ANCHOR LINE.

Sailing twice a week from New York, and carrying passengers to all parts of Great Britain, Ireland, Continental Europe, and the Mediterranean. Cabin from $65; Steerage, British and Irish ports east, $30; west, $32. Continental ports same as other regular lines. All payable in U. S. currency. Apply for full information at the Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling Green, New York, and N. E. corner LaSalle and Madison-sts., Chicago.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

NEW YORK TO CARDIFF, BRISTOL, LONDON, and all Other Points in England and Wales.

The South Wales Atlantic Steamship Company's new first-class Steamships will sail from Pennsylvania Railroad Wharf, Jersey City:

PEMBROKE..........Nov. 15

These steamships, built expressly for the trade, are provided with all the latest improvements for the comfort and convenience of Cabin and Steerage Passengers. First Cabin, $80 currency; Second Cabin, $45 currency; Steerage, $30 currency; prepaid Steerage certificates from Cardiff, $32. Drafts for £1 and upwards.

For further particulars, apply in Cardiff, at the Company's Offices, No. 1 Dock Chambers, and in New York to ARCHIBALD BAXTER & CO., Agents, No. 17 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

AT PUBLIC SALE.

2,200 Shares of Stock OF F. B. GARDNER COMPANY.

SHARES, $100 EACH.

Public notice is hereby given that on TUESDAY, the 6th day of January, A. D. 1874, at the hour of 12 o'clock, noon, I shall offer for sale to the highest bidder for cash, at the office of C. R. Field & Co., Room 10 Portland Block, No. 88 Washington-st., Chicago, Ill., twenty-two hundred (2,200) shares of the stock of a corporation styled "F. B. Gardner Company," as represented by 10 several certificates of stock, as follows: Four certificates of 250 shares each; two certificates for 200 shares each; three certificates for 100 shares each; and one certificate for 500 shares; the shares being of $100 each. The proceeds of sale thereof to be applied in payment of indebtedness of F. B. Gardner and F. B. Gardner & Co., now overdue and unpaid, for which said stock was pledged as collateral security for the payment thereof. Full information concerning said corporation and all matters pertaining to said stock will be given at any time by the undersigned, at the office aforesaid.

C. R. FIELD, Agent and Attorney for the holders of said indebtedness.
Chicago, Dec. 29, 1873.

SALT LAKE CITY NATIONAL BANK.

E. E. DuBELL, Prest. J. M. BURKETT, Cashr.
CHAS. HEMPSTEAD, Atty.

Collections made in Utah, Montana, Idaho, Nevada, Arizona, Washington, California, and Oregon; and remitted for in our exchange available in any part of the United States and Canada. Exchange and telegraph transfers on this Bank can be procured from our Chicago correspondent, the Third National Bank of Chicago.

GENERAL NOTICES.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

Commencing MONDAY, Dec. 29, 1873, the ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD will run sleeping cars through to New Orleans, leaving Chicago as follows:

Every Monday at 8:15 p. m., arriving at New Orleans Wednesday evening.

Every Thursday at 8:15 p. m., arriving at New Orleans Saturday evening.

As soon as the requisite number of cars can be got ready, a sleeping car will leave Chicago for New Orleans every night, except Saturdays.

For sleeping car berths and tickets apply at the I. C. R. R. Office, 121 Randolph-st., and at the Central Depot, foot of Lake-st.

W. P. JOHNSON, General Passenger Agent.

Fourth Presbyterian Church, REV. DAVID SWING, Pastor.

Persons desiring to PURCHASE Pews in the New Church, can do so by applying at the Church, corner Rush and Superior-sts., on Tuesday, 30th inst., between 10 a. m. and 12 m., or to J. McGregor Adams, corner Wells and South Water-sts., during the same day.

On Tuesday evening, 30th inst., at 8 o'clock, the Pews remaining unsold will be RENTED, at the Church.

CHANGE OF FIRM.

CHICAGO, Jan. 1, 1874.

I have this day taken into equal partnership Mr. Norris Mundy, of New York, the firm to be WILDE & MUNDY from this date.

G. M. WILDE.

WILDE & MUNDY, General Western Agents Decastro & Donner Sugar Refining Company, New York.

Sole Agents for the Decastro Syrup Refining Company, [illegible], Canada.

LOTTERY.

BY CABLE.

Official Prizes of Extraordinary Drawing, Royal Havana Lottery, Dec. 18, 1873.

[illegible] drew $500,000; No. 11,780 drew $100,000; No. [illegible] drew $50,000; Nos. 13,310 and 11,241 drew each [illegible] [illegible] drew each $5,000. [illegible] Prizes of [illegible] reduced to $20. Circulars of information furnished on application. [illegible] & CO., BANKERS, 11 Wall-st., New York.

UNDERWEAR, &c.

SIMPSON, NORWELL & CO., HAVE Marked Down

Their stocks of Ladies', Gents', and Children's MERINO AND SILK UNDERWEAR, BLANKETS, AND FLANNELS,

And will offer THIS DAY, very Attractive Bargains in these Departments, to close the season.

79 & 81 State-st.

COAL.

Wilkes-Barre COAL.

"From Our Own Mines."

Owing to our facilities for handling Coal from vessels by steam, and the fact that we received a large proportion of our stocks during the autumn months, when lake freights ruled very low, we now offer our superior grade of HARD COAL for domestic use or steam purposes, at

$8.00 per Ton in Yard,
$9.00 Delivered,

Secured and in thoroughly good shape from under sheds. We also offer similar reductions in BRIAR HILL, MEDWAY, and other qualities of Bituminous Coal.

BLAKE, WHITEHOUSE & CO., 19 Chamber of Commerce.

YARDS—Indiana-st. Bridge, Twenty-second-st. Bridge.

FURS, HATS, &c.

FURS, HATS, CAPS, CANES, UMBRELLAS, For Presents.

J. S. BARNES & CO., 70 MADISON-ST.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.

WE HAVE

A large stock of WATCHES, CHAINS, JEWELRY, SILVERWARE, and SPECTACLES, that we are offering at greatly REDUCED PRICES.

ROSEBERRY & FALCH, 68 MADISON-ST.

PRINTERS, STATIONERS, &c.

LEGAL BLANKS.

The largest assortment and most reliable forms that are published.

CULVER, PAGE, HOYNE & CO., 118 & 120 Monroe-st.

CONSUMERS will find it profitable to get our prices before ordering elsewhere. HINDLE & JENKINS, Wholesale and Retail Stationers, Printers, and Blank Book Manufacturers, 166 Clark-st.

FOR SALE.

GLOVES,

For cold weather, at WILSON BROS., 67 and 69 Washington-st.

SKATES.

Barney & Berry's New York Club Skates. $3.25 per pair.

JOSEPH BUTLER & CO., 179 East Madison-st.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

NOTICE.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Chicago City Railway Company, for the election of a Board of Directors, will be held at the office of the company, northwest corner State and Twentieth-sts., on Tuesday, January 6, 1874, between the hours of 2 and 3 o'clock p. m.

Chicago, Dec. 24, 1873. W. N. EVANS, Secretary.

THE ENGINEERS.

Rumored Strike on the Pittsburgh & Fort Wayne Road.

The Chicago Brotherhood Refuse to Submit to a Reduction of Wages.

A Threatened Strike on the Michigan Southern.

The Wilson Manifesto Variously Interpreted.

Outrageous Interference with Railroad Trains.

Ten Locomotives Disabled at Indianapolis.

A Vincennes Freight Train Thrown Off the Track.

Obstructions Placed on the Little Miami Road.

IN CHICAGO.

A STRIKE PROPOSED.

The strike among locomotive engineers, which is at present confined to the Pennsylvania Company's lines, bids fair, by the 1st of January, to spread over all the roads centering in this city, unless the managers of our railroads should raise the wages of these men to what they were before Dec. 1. If one were to believe the managers of the various railroads, no strike was ever intended on any of their lines, nor was there ever any dissatisfaction expressed by their engineers. Still, it is a well-known fact that the engineers of their roads have held meetings near the Rock Island shops two or three times during the last month, and at one of these meetings a resolution was passed to request the managers of the various roads to raise their wages to what it had been before Dec. 1, and this resolution was sent to the managers. Thereupon the managers of the Burlington, Northwestern, Chicago & Alton, Illinois Central, Rock Island, and one or two other Roads, held a meeting, and decided not to submit to the demands of their engineers. But the Burlington soon after weakened, and orders were given not to reduce their engineers. Consequently a general strike on all the roads on which the pay of engineers had been reduced was decided upon, the strike to go into effect shortly after Christmas, this being the busiest time in the year. The day on which the strike was to begin was to be designated by the Chief Engineer of the Brotherhood.

THE PRESENT ONE PREMATURE.

No order being received from that gentleman by the 25th inst., the engineers on the Pennsylvania Road decided to strike on their own hook, thinking that all the engineers on the other roads would do the same. They were mistaken in their calculations, for the other engineers were not quite ready, and therefore they refused to join them in the strike at that time. It will be observed that Chief Engineer Wilson, in his letter to the press yesterday, says that the Brotherhood had nothing to do with the strike on the Pennsylvania roads. In this Mr. Wilson is correct; the Brotherhood did not want the strike on the Pennsylvania Road at this time, but that a strike had been, and is now contemplated by the Brotherhood cannot be denied by the Chief Engineer.

The managers of the various roads centering in this city state that the engineers are the best paid men in their employ. These men have worked themselves up from the position of firemen, and would not be able to earn the same wages they do now in a shop.

THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN.

The engineers on the Michigan Southern receive from $100 to $140 a month, and they were reduced 10 per cent on the 1st of December. The managers fear no strike, because their men were mostly non-union men engaged at the time of the strike on their road in 1865. Their men were all old hands, and they would continue to work faithfully for the Company, no matter what action the engineers of other roads should take.

THE ALTON ROAD.

Mr. Blackstone, the President of the Chicago & Alton Railroad, stated to a TRIBUNE reporter, yesterday, that they had decided to reduce the wages of their engineers from 8 to 10 per cent after Jan. 1, 1874. Their men had been receiving from $100 to $105 a month. Some of them, having short trips to make, received from 75 to 80 cents for each hour they were actually employed. Mr. Blackstone could not say whether a strike would occur on their road or not, but they would continue to run trains even if one should take place. Mr. McMullen, the Superintendent of this road, has gone to Bloomington, where their shops are situated, for the purpose of ascertaining if there was any trouble contemplated by their men.

THE PENNSYLVANIA COMPANY.

W. C. Cleland, General Western Passenger Agent of the Pittsburgh & Fort Wayne and Pan-Handle Railroads, stated that the trains on the Pittsburgh & Fort Wayne were running regularly, and had been ever since the strike commenced. The only trouble on their roads was east of Pittsburgh, and the strike there was nearly at an end, as would be seen by the following dispatch sent to him yesterday afternoon by the Superintendent of the Pennsylvania Company:

W. C. CLELAND: The bottom of the strike has gone out, and the engineers on the Eastern Division are asking for their engines again. It will only be a short time until all our freight trains shall run again as usual.

Mr. Cleland further stated that a train left every morning on the Pan Handle Road. Mr. Harris, of this road, wished to correct the statement made in yesterday's TRIBUNE, that their engineers had not been promptly paid each month. Their pay-rolls showed that they received from $90 to $170 each month, depending upon the amount of service rendered. The wages this month at the reduced rate would amount to more than last month on account of making more extra time.

THE BURLINGTON & QUINCY.

No strike was expected by the managers of the Chicago & Burlington Railroad, their engineers not having been reduced. On this road engineers received $3.50 per day for 76 miles, and $3.87½ for 125 miles.

APPLICATIONS FOR WORK.

The managers of the Illinois Central stated that they had not yet fully decided whether they should reduce their engineers by the 1st of January or not. They were paying them $3.85 a day on passenger trains, and $3.70 a day on freight trains, paying them six days for four days' work.

Many applications for situations, by engineers who are out of work, are made to all these roads every day. There were no less than twelve at Mr. Cleland's office yesterday afternoon, and the railroad managers are confident that they can get all the new men they want if the contemplated strike should take place. The only thing they are afraid of is depredations by the members of the Brotherhood, who, they say, would not for a moment hesitate to misplace switches, injure engines, place soap or oil in the water-tanks to explode the boilers, and commit many other outrages, whereby the lives of passengers might be endangered.

REWARD OFFERED.

In regard to the lawless act committed on the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railroad, Mr. J. N. McCullough, the General Manager, has issued the following notice:

One thousand dollars will be paid for information securing the arrest and conviction of the parties recently obstructing our tracks, misplacing switches, wrecking trains, shooting and injuring our officers and employes while in pursuit of their lawful business, or interfering with these employes in an unlawful manner, thereby delaying or obstructing our business.

RESOLUTIONS PASSED SUNDAY.

The statements previously made by THE TRIBUNE, that a strike was and is now contemplated on most of the railroads in this city, are borne out by the fact that all the engineers belonging to the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers in Chicago held a meeting Sunday afternoon, at the Hall of Division No. 10, near the Rock Island Railroad shops, on Forty-sixth street, when the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That we are not disposed to suffer or submit to any reduction in our pay, to what we have been receiving previous to December 1, 1873, for the following reasons, to wit.: First, We, as locomotive engineers, are well satisfied that we receive very small pay for the labor performed, the number of hours employed, the responsibility, and the great danger incurred. Second, That the rate of pay previous to December 1, 1873, has given general satisfaction, both to employe and employer.

Resolved, That we tender our heartfelt sympathy, and also our entire support, to all engineers, at present, or who may hereafter oppose the encroachments of railroad officials or our rights.

Signed by Committee representing the Illinois Central Railroad; Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Railroad; Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad; Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad; Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad; Michigan Central Railroad.

AN EXTRA-HAZARDOUS BUSINESS.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: I hold that all extra-hazardous trades ought to be better compensated (other things being equal) than employments involving little or no risk to life and limb. Is it not so? I could name a number, but forbear. You will readily agree with me (as I infer from your own columns in times past) that the business of a locomotive-engineer is one of these. Surely it cannot be soon forgotten that many engineers have been killed within a few years past, and others terribly injured, in the performance of their duty. And not through any neglect or carelessness of their own, but through the fault of others and these others, in some cases, the managers of the roads, or cheap, incompetent men hired by them.

If the business of an engineer is not extra-hazardous, why are they charged extra rates of premiums by the life insurance companies? Besides, at certain seasons, and in many emergencies, they are subjected to extra work, and more hours of it. I have known them to be so closely occupied as to have no time to remove their clothing for several days and nights together. And the same may be said of the firemen and brakemen, with their miserable $40 per month.

When an accident occurs through the incompetency of such unskillful engineers as are now being substituted for good ones, the press and people naturally exclaim against the false economy of the railroad management. Yet, when the ill-paid, thorough engineer refuses to have 10 or 15 per cent docked from his wages, the cry is the other way, and against the strikers. I hold that the companies which have docked the engineers' wages are responsible for the present dead-lock. L.

PROPOSED REDUCTION OF WAGES ON OTHER ROADS.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: The interview your reporter had with the Superintendents of the Chicago & Northwestern, the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, and the Illinois Central Railroads doesn't correspond with a "correspondent on the spot" at the shops of the above roads, where notices are posted that a reduction of from 5 to 15 per cent will take effect Jan. 1, 1874. The engineers and firemen held meetings Sunday, Dec. 28, and passed resolutions that, if the companies insisted on reductions, they can accept their resignations. The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad (the first which proposed the reduction), aware of the consequences, backed out first. There is very little difference between the price of stock now and before the panic. The Chicago & Northwestern, the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, and the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific have never hauled as much stock over their roads in November and December as they have this fall, and, at present, grain-receipts are larger than ever before at this time of the year. For the months of November and December, the earnings of the Chicago & Northwestern, the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, and the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Roads are larger than in any previous year; while their expenses are cut down to the lowest figure. Figures won't lie, if Superintendents do. FOOTBOARD.

ELSEWHERE.

INDIANAPOLIS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 29.—Gen. Macauley to-day telegraphs as follows to Gov. Hendricks:

There is much excitement and reasonable apprehension of trouble which I am trying to avoid. The trains are yet detained through threats and tampering with the machinery. Large and very boisterous crowds are gathered at the tracks, and there is no adequate interference of the civil authority. The strikers disclaim lawless performances, but they occur nevertheless. The inflicting of proper punishment is difficult, and we wish you would send Thompson and twenty picked men to relieve the men, who feel they must return. I think we are needed, and should remain accordingly.

THE GOVERNOR REPLIES

as follows:

I will see the Chief of Police, but think he can not leave with any of his force. Cannot the Sheriff raise a posse sufficient to maintain the authority of the law? Does he and does the State Mail Agent co-operate with you?

LATER, THE GENERAL TELEGRAPHS

as follows:

I wish you would send 50 or 100 Spencers, with ammunition. Will issue them to the Sheriff or other responsible persons, taking a receipt for them. Should very much like Thompson and his men and the Spencers. Bringhurst is with us, but cannot leave his duties to act. The Sheriff will do what he can, which means nothing, as soon as we withdraw.

The answer to this was as follows:

INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 29—4 p. m.

To Gen. Dan. Macauly, Logansport, Ind.:

Thompson, with twenty men, and the Spencers, will go on the 8 o'clock train. See James Hill, and have him send a coach to meet them at Kokomo.

(Signed) T. A. HENDRICKS.

Chief of Police Thompson left on time via the Peru & Chicago Railroad, with twenty of the best men of the city force.

A rumor has just reached the street that a

SKIRMISH

occurred at Logansport, that Gen. Macauley was wounded, and his forces driven from the city.

AN OUTRAGE.

At 2 o'clock this morning, a dozen men went to the engine-house of the Jeffersonville, Madison & Indianapolis Railroad. One held a revolver to the head of the watchman, and the others broke up and disabled nine engines. One Pan-Handle engine standing unattended was started by a striker, resulting in its wreck.

The trains are running more regularly to-day. No further violence was reported. The Sheriff has sworn in forty men to-night, who are now under arms guarding railroad property. Twenty-two special policemen were sworn in to-day for similar duty. It was feared at sunset that trouble would arise, but at a late hour all was quiet.

[*To the Associated Press.*]

MOVING TRAINS.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 29.—On the Columbus Division of the P., C. & St. L. Railroad one train each way arrived over the road. The J., M. & I. Railroad sent out one freight train of twenty-four cars and one passenger train each. The Indianapolis & Vincennes Road has been more fortunate than either of the others.

NEARLY ALL THEIR TRAINS ARE RUNNING REGULARLY.

The night trains on all the striking roads have been temporarily abandoned. At the request of Gen. Macauley, in command of the militia at Logansport, twenty policemen were sent there by the Governor to-night. The rumor, current in the morning, of a general strike on all the roads, is not believed in railroad circles.

COMPROMISE PROPOSED.

The President of the Machinists' and Blacksmiths' Association arrived here to-night from Cleveland. It is supposed his visit is connected with the engineers' strike. He favors a compromise, and deprecates violence. Judge Howland has reduced the bail of Bush, who shot Engineer Vance, to $3,000.

TOLEDO.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TOLEDO, O., Dec. 29.—There has been some little excitement among railroad men here in regard to the strike, but nothing has occurred of any importance, the only threatening signs being on that portion of the Pennsylvania Road running from Mansfield to this place, and known as the Toledo, Tiffin & Eastern. The Superintendent has met in

CONSULTATION WITH THE ENGINEERS,

who have pledged themselves to take no steps without consulting him, and that if they took their engines out of Toledo they would bring them back. Dispatches received along the line this evening indicate that everything is working all right as far as Crestline. Some trouble is reported there, owing to the interference of strikers, but many of the engineers have returned to duty, and more are expected to do so in the morning.

ON THE TOLEDO, WABASH & WESTERN

no trouble is apprehended at present. The engineers made a formal protest against the reduction of their salaries, but were invited to a consultation with the officers of the Company, who demonstrated to them that the road was unable to take any other course than what it had, and the engineers retired with the understanding that they would continue work, for the present at least.

RICHMOND, IND.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

RICHMOND, Ind., Dec. 29.—There are no new developments in railroad circles to-day, save that the officials are all the more confident that victory is in store for them, while the strikers are equally sanguine that success awaits them. The First Division folks are fortunate in having had their local freight carried into Columbus and Indianapolis the day before Christmas, and consequently the road was clear when the strike occurred. Besides what empty cars there were distributed for local business, there are no freight cars between here and Indianapolis or Columbus. Officials say

THEY HAVE ENOUGH ENGINEERS

employed to run all the passengers trains they had on before the strike, but they are evidently afraid to run, as Superintendent Miller, Master-Mechanic Curtis, and his foreman, C. W. Rice, are running all the engines on the First Division, and Master-Mechanic Gormley and Conductor John Crocket the trains on the Third Division. In the capacity of engineer, Mr. Miller renders himself very efficient, having been out on every trip made since Saturday night. On account of his corpulency the strikers have christened him after the large wheel, so-called, "Mogul" engineer. The engineers I have heard talk deprecate violent demonstrations, and all at this point have abstained from anything of the kind. Their opinion of

CHIEF ENGINEER WILSON'S CARD

is divided. Some think it is bogus, from the fact that he would have communicated with them through another channel, and others recognize it as genuine, and explain it on the ground that he has been bought; while still others say he is a salaried official, whose authority is by no ways supreme, anyway.

THE STRIKERS CONFIDENT OF SUCCESS.

They are slow to believe that the Company is so fortunate as is claimed in getting engineers they are willing to trust with their machinery. The inquiry is urged, Why, if such is the case, do they continue to offer $40 a day for men they know are competent, while their subordinate officers who can handle an engine are running day and night. In fact the strikers turn a deaf ear to almost all hearsays adverse to their interests, and although the determination of men who have been with them until the demonstrations at Indianapolis and Logansport is now beginning to wane, it is surprising with what tenacity they cling to their cause, feeling much surer that it is bound to win than the indications to an outsider would seem to warrant.

IN CONVERSATION

with a gentleman who had a talk with a number of them this afternoon I learned that they felt confident the Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago men would yet strike, if they had not done so by to-day at noon, and that the Wabash Valley men would follow, if a return to the old wages was not made in each case. They say, too, that information received from trustworthy sources convinces them that the order cutting the wages of the engineers on the Pennsylvania Central Railroad will not be carried into effect, as a strike then would surely ensue.

ENGINES INJURED.

Parties coming down to-night say that out of the number of engines usually stalled at Logansport but two remain in good running condition, all the others having been tampered with. An additional military force has been ordered there, and another detachment was put at Bradford Junction this evening. There have, however, been no demonstrations made to-day, and mail trains have arrived here from Columbus, Indianapolis, Chicago, and Fort Wayne without encountering any molestation. A train also left here for Chicago this morning, which, when last heard from, was beyond Logansport on time.

As on yesterday and Saturday, there were no trains on the Little Miami Division to-day, passengers going from Dayton to Hamilton, and then in on the Cincinnati & Hamilton Road.

LOGANSPORT, IND.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LOGANSPORT, Ind., Dec. 29.—The 8:20 a. m. mail train left Chicago for Cincinnati this morning on time, under armed guard, and passed Logansport all right. An attempt was made to start the 9 a. m. mail east from Logansport on time, but it was discovered that all the engines in the round-house had been tampered with. The train was, however, gotten out at 2:50 p. m.

UNDER ARMED GUARD.

The mail-train left Richmond at 10 o'clock a. m. for Chicago. While standing at the depot at Logansport, Engineer McCullough was struck in the forehead with a stone, and a bad, but not dangerous, cut was inflicted. He proceeded with the train. The strikers appear to be aware that they are losing ground, and are

GETTING DESPERATE.

Several have been arrested. Gen. Daniel Macauley, with a detachment of troops from Indianapolis, is here, and is determined to do his full duty in protecting railroad property and men disposed to work.

CRESTLINE, O.

CRESTLINE, O., Dec. 29.—The passenger-trains of the Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Railway have moved to-day without interruption, as usual. The mail-train from the East was an hour late, arriving here this evening. It was delayed simply by reason of the engine not making steam. It was in charge of Joseph Graham, the veteran foreman of the Company's shop at Alliance. Out of a force of thirty engineers on the Crestline & Alliance Division who joined the strikers, eighteen have already signified their

READINESS TO RETURN

to their engines; and, but for the influence of their brethren east of Alliance, it is evident that all the engineers at this end of the Eastern Division would before now have been at work. Regret is freely expressed that they ever entered on the strike, and a disposition is developing this evening to act independently, and accept their situations while an opportunity yet remains. The officials of the road have met all respectful interviews and communications in a similar manner, and, while they have not receded an inch from their original position, their

DISCREET ACTION

has doubtless done much to bring about the repentant feeling manifested, which is leading to a speedy resumption of freight trains between here and Pittsburgh.

The situation is unchanged between here and Chicago, trains moving on time and the engineers remaining firm in their opposition to the strike, notwithstanding the immense pressure which has been brought to bear on them. There are no acts of violence to report at any point on this line.

PITTSBURGH.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Dec. 29.—The strike of the engineers shows no special new feature to-day. The Fort Wayne Road is moving all passenger trains, but no freight. The Cleveland & Pittsburgh has its full complement of men again, and is running regularly. The Pan Handle men still cling tenaciously to the strike, and say they will not give in.

THE ALLEGHENY ROAD

has notified the men that a 10 per cent reduction would be made after Jan. 1. The Superintendent, Mr. Lawrence, was waited upon by a committee of their engineers and firemen this afternoon, but that gentleman made no final statement, and the men have two days to consider the proposed reduction.

THE PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL OFFICIALS

have done nothing definite yet as regards the reduction, except to issue the order. John Thompson, the President, and Tom Scott will be here to-morrow, when the whole matter will be discussed, and a final decision come to. Very little freight is moving, still, just now it looks as though the strike would end in favor of the companies, for the Brotherhood claims to have no connection with it. The Pan-Handle Company offer

$1,000 REWARD

for information leading to the detection of the parties who have thrown trains from the tracks by opening switches and placing obstructions on the tracks.

CLEVELAND.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE LAKE SHORE ENGINEERS DISCONTENTED.

CLEVELAND, O., Dec. 29.—A very general belief prevails in this city that the engineers of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Road will strike before New Year's Day. Telegrams from here announcing such a purpose were read at the engineers' meeting in Pittsburgh to-day. There is a strong feeling of dissatisfaction over the reduced wages, and but for the presence and personal influence of Grand Chief-Engineer Wilson it is probable that the strike would have taken place before this time. The engineers are acting wholly on their own responsibility as a division and contrary to the advice of the Brotherhood headquarters. Diligent inquiry among the engineers here fails to elicit definite information. They say openly that they can divulge nothing. There are 500 engineers on the line between Buffalo and Chicago, and the movement, if made, will be unanimous. The officers of the road, including A. Stone, the Managing Director, are confident that there will be no trouble.

FORT WAYNE, IND.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Dec. 29.—All danger of any strike here seems now to be at an end. The Toledo, Wabash & Western men who were eager for the strike have considerably cooled down, their leading engineers declaring that they will not strike or aid strikers without the consent of Grand Chief-Engineer Wilson, and claiming that the strike has been inconsiderate, and is wholly unauthorized. The officers of all roads here are now perfectly satisfied that no strike will take place, and especially since

CHIEF-ENGINEER WILSON

will not uphold the strikers. All passenger trains run in and out of the city on time. The freights on the Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Road have been, in some measure, stopped, owing to the block on the Eastern Division of the road, but have again commenced running. By to-morrow night the business of the road will move on with its accustomed dispatch.

COLUMBUS, OHIO.

ALL QUIET AT DENNISON.

COLUMBUS, O., Dec. 29.—Gov. Noyes to-day received a telegram from Adjutant-General Knapp, who went to Dennison to investigate the necessity for the interference of the State authorities to keep the peace among the striking engineers and firemen. He reports that on the arrival of a militia company from Steubenville order was easily restored, and has been since maintained without further difficulty.

Three trains arrived to-day in charge of master mechanics and their assistants, from Cincinnati, Pittsburgh, and Indianapolis.

CONFLICTING REPORTS.

The railroad authorities say the strike must break before many days, and, on the other hand, a visit to-night to the rooms of the Brotherhood of Engineers shows them to be as determined as they were last week. They say Chief Engineer Wilson's order has no effect on them. The worst feature of the trouble here was the discovery of

AN OBSTRUCTION ON THE TRACK

of the Little Miami Road, in three places, within the city limits. An engine, about to leave with a train this evening, was found to be soaped. The railroad authorities are attempting to run all their day-trains, and got more away to-day than any day since the strike commenced.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 29.—No new developments in the railroad strike to-day. All passenger-trains on the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis Road went out to-day except one accommodation and the New York night express to-night. All the officers capable of running locomotives are doing so. It is hoped that

TRAINS WILL MOVE REGULARLY TO-MORROW.

The hotels and other business feels the effect of the interruption of railroad communication.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 29.—All the striking engineers in this vicinity refused to accept the ultimatum made by the Jeffersonville, Madison & Indianapolis Company. None of them have resumed work to-day. At a

MEETING OF THE BROTHERHOOD

to-night, the authority of Grand Chief Wilson was disavowed. It is also reported that the acts of violence of the striking engineers elsewhere were strongly condemned. No violence whatever is reported in this vicinity.

EDUCATIONAL.

Annual Meeting of the Illinois State Teachers' Association.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Dec. 29.—The twentieth annual meeting of the Illinois State Teachers' Association assembled this evening at Durley Hall. About 150 teachers from all parts of Illinois were present. The hall was well filled with members of the Association, people of Bloomington, and students and teachers of the Normal School, who have been granted a vacation for this purpose. The Hon. R. M. Benjamin, County Judge of McLean County, delivered an address of welcome, couched in eloquent and appropriate language, which was heartily applauded. The response, by President J. L. Pickard, of Chicago, was well fitted to the occasion, and was followed by the annual address by the same gentleman.

To-morrow is the first working-day of the Association, and is expected to be full of interest.

SPRINGFIELD.

E. L. Baker Appointed Consul to Buenos Ayres—Gov. Beveridge in Attendance upon the Penitentiary Investigation.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Dec. 29.—The Hon. E. L. Baker, present editor of the *State Register*, has been appointed by the President Consul to Buenos Ayres. He has accepted the appointment, and will, so soon as he is confirmed by the Senate, start for the field of his new duties.

The Hon. Edward Rutz, State Treasurer, leaves to-night for New York, where, after the 4th of January, he begins the payment of the interest on the State local indebtedness.

Gov. Beveridge left here at noon to-day for Joliet, to be present at the investigation into the causes of the death of the convict Williams.

THE JORDAN, MARSH & CO. CASE.

BOSTON, Dec. 29.—It is announced that the books taken into charge comprise only those which pertained to the foreign business of Jordan, Marsh & Co., and that free access is to be allowed to them at all proper times. Nothing has been taken that might embarrass the transaction of regular business. The work of examining the accounts of the firm was commenced this morning, and will be prosecuted with all possible dispatch. The examiners are comparing the entries of invoices with those on file at the Custom-House. There are 1,000 or more papers to examine.

INDIANAPOLIS ITEMS.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 29.—The enumeration of the school children in this State has just been completed, showing 631,149 white, and 9,183 colored school children. Total, 640,332.

Twenty-five thousand dollars in city bonds have just been sold at par.

SAN FRANCISCO ITEMS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 29.—Hereafter the Pacific Mail will dispatch but one steamer per month to China and Japan.

The Chamber of Commerce to-morrow will receive a report on railroad fares and freights for this coast to be sent to Congress.

IN MEMORIAM.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., Dec. 29.—Several churches united in a religious service yesterday, in the Town Hall, commemorative of the 174 men of the Gloucester fishing marine who were lost during the year 1873. A large congregation was present.

THE VIRGINIUS.

Unfavorable Criticism on Attorney-General Williams' Decision.

Views of the State Department on the Spanish Affair.

Examination of the Virginius Prisoners on Board the Juniata.

John J. Patterson, Owner of the Vessel, Makes His Statement.

He Declares that She Had an American Register, Procured in the Regular Way.

And Claims the Right to Be Heard in the Investigation Ordered.

The Report that Spain Claims Indemnity Officially Denied.

Later—Arrival of the Gunboat Ossipee Without the Virginius.

The Report Current that the Latter Vessel Has Sunk at Sea.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL WILLIAMS' DECISION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 29.—While but little has been said publicly regarding the Attorney-General's decision in the Virginius case, there has been a great deal of quiet criticism of it among the most prominent of the legal profession and well-known statesmen, the tenor of which is decidedly uncomplimentary to the aspirant for the seat that has been honored by such men as Chase, Taney, and Marshal. That part of the decision which says that while the vessel was undoubtedly flying the American flag without the legal right to do so, and thereby committing an offense against the laws of the United States she was entitled to the protection of our Government, and her molestation was an insult to our national honor such as would demand that we resort to arms if necessary to compel an apology from Spain, is characterized as a pandering to the filibustering spirit, the display of which by our people has disgraced us in the eyes of the world, and does not become a nation governed by the sentiment of justice and civilization; that, in thus catering to a misled popular feeling, Mr. Williams was guilty of yielding to influences against which it should be his duty to guard himself.

FRIENDS OF CALEB CUSHING

remark jocularly that he will not probably carry the decision about in his pocket, and that, if he is to accept the document for his guidance, he will take the liberty of revising and amending it in such a manner as that its author would doubtless fail to recognize it. The *National Republican* will contain to-morrow morning the following article upon

THE STATUS OF THE SPANISH AFFAIR,

which is based upon information furnished from the State Department: "The policy of the Government regarding our relations with Spain will soon assume such a distinctive and positive form as to prevent the possibility of a recurrence of the Virginius affair. Propositions will soon be submitted to Spain of such a character as to insure, in the event of their acceptance,

PEACE AND QUIET UPON THE ISLAND OF CUBA,

either through a compromise between the insurgents and the Madrid Government, or some equally effectual method. It is sufficient to add in this connection that the Government does not seek the annexation of the island, and that it will be satisfied with any arrangement which will free the United States from a constant possibility of a recurrence of the many unpleasant controversies which have occurred since the insurrection began."

THE ATTITUDE OF SPAIN.

No advices of any character have been received regarding the alleged intention of the Spanish Government to demand the return of the Virginius and a reparation for damages. The telegrams from Madrid in which these allegations are embraced are pronounced to be without foundation. While it is known that a strong feeling naturally exists in Spain against the submission by Castelar to the requirements of the Polo-Fish protocol, it is also known that the Spanish authorities will patiently await the arrival of a new Minister from the United States before attempting it. They may intend to attempt to reopen the controversy. It is not expected, however, that under any circumstances a demand for the return of the Virginius will be made. In the protocol, the provisions for the adjudication of her case is definitely made, and as Spain agreed without reservation to this provision, the United States will hold her strictly to the agreement. But if such a demand should be made, it will be instantly rejected. The proceedings of

THE SPANISH ADMIRALTY COURT,

held at Havana, which resulted in the condemnation of the Virginius as a naval prize or capture by the Spanish navy, have been superseded by the higher authority of the protocol, and will be therefore ignored in the future consideration of the question.

When Mr. Cushing arrives in the capacity of a regularly accredited Minister from this Government, it is probable that the Spanish Government may open negotiations for the purpose of making a treaty between the two Governments, the provisions of which shall more positively define the authority of either power to ascertain the character of vessels suspected to be engaged in illegal or filibustering expeditions. It is believed that Spain is ready now to accord to us permanently the right which has been conceded in the Virginius case, to determine in our way any question arising from

ACTUAL OR ALLEGED VIOLATIONS OF OUR REGISTRY LAWS,

and to punish in our way such persons as may be found to have fraudulently carried the American flag at the masthead of any vessel during a voyage or expedition against the peace and authority of a friendly nation.

THE MAIN POINT TO BE SETTLED

by this proposed treaty is the treatment or punishment which shall be accorded to persons who may be captured in filibustering acts, as the members of the crew of the Virginius were. The laws of Spain now provide that they may be

TREATED AS PIRATES,

while international law defines piracy to be the commission of acts of robbery or murder upon the high seas. It is evident, therefore, that the laws of Spain are at variance with established international law, and that while a vessel such as the Virginius may be intent upon an unfriendly act toward Spain, or any other treaty-making power, she cannot be adjudged as a pirate, first, because her mission is unfriendly to one power alone; second, because her mission is not of murder or robbery on the high seas. It will be seen that the question here presented will, when discussed with a view to the

NEGOTIATION OF A TREATY,

involve the consideration of the traditional

(Continued on the Eighth Page.)

ANN ARBOR.

The Cadaver Business--What Dr. Frothingham Says About It.

Interesting Proceedings of a Medical Society---Colorado as a Sanitarium.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Dec. 27, 1873.

The revelations attending the arrest of George A. Christian, and others, in Washington, for body-snatching, having included the name of one of the ablest Medical Professors of the University of Michigan, I felt that the reputation of the University demanded that the readers of THE TRIBUNE should know the truth of the matter, and so I started out to find the "medical ghoul."

The Doctor's cheerful smile gave no sign of a mind disturbed by thoughts of the hideous "goods" in which he dealt; but the calculating twinkle of his eye, as he glanced over the body of your correspondent, produced the uncomfortable feeling that he evidently thought it would make "a good one;" yet, as no medical advice or prescription was offered, that impression gradually wore off, and in its place, under the Doctor's forcible logic, came the conviction that any one, however lowly or humble, could be of use to his fellow-men—after death, if not before.

In reply to numerous questions, the Doctor expressed his opinion on the subject of

CADAVERS,

substantially as follows:

"Yes, this Christian wrote to me that he had facilities for obtaining material for dissection, and could send me some good subjects; and I told him to send them on. I knew nothing about where he was to obtain them. We are obliged to resort to this method of obtaining subjects, as we can get them in no other way. Though the law permits us to take the bodies of persons who die in the State's Prison, unless they are claimed by friends or relatives, the tender-hearted officials think that the bodies of friendless murderers and thieves are too good to be used by the anatomist.

"What are the doctors to do? If, through ignorance, they injure a patient intrusted to their care, they are prosecuted for malpractice; and, if the patient dies, they may even be indicted for manslaughter; yet the law furnishes them no means by which they can obtain the requisite knowledge, and, if they take even the most wretched outcasts, they are persecuted, and stigmatized as ghouls, grave-robbers, &c.

TO ILLUSTRATE:

A few years since, some bodies were taken from the burying-ground of a public almshouse,—bodies of persons who during life had been a burden and a curse to society. After they had died, some doctors thought to make use of their bodies for public good. They were discovered in the act; the doctors were imprisoned, and the bodies exposed to public view at a police-station, the dailies devoted a half-page or more to the doings of the ghouls, as they were termed, and people who would not have stepped aside for a moment in the street to assist one of these persons while living now thronged by thousands to see their dead bodies thus uselessly and brutally exposed to public view.

"I was never cognizant of any person of note or respectability being sent to this institution; and, if any respectable citizen is ever disturbed for that purpose, it is because, through the interference of officials and the public, actuated by false prejudice and mawkish sentimentality, the bodies of those who might more justly be taken are denied to the physician.

"The prejudice against dissection is an

IGNORANT AND UNFOUNDED ONE,

and it ought to give way to the higher motive of relieving the living of their distress. The use of the scalpel when dissecting is just as humane as when we use it on living persons to relieve them of disease, and it certainly is kinder and more humane to learn our anatomy from the bodies of the dead than to get our experience on the bodies of the patients whom we may be called upon to treat, and who may be injured for life, or even killed, by our ignorant bungling. If our feelings must be outraged, is it not infinitely better that they be outraged by the dissection of dead bodies than by the mutilation of some of our family and friends by physicians who have never been qualified for the work by obtaining that practical knowledge which can only be got by proper dissections?

"In whatever light you may look at it, any many who caters to this false prejudice, and thus throws obstacles in the way of medical schools obtaining sufficient supply of material for anatomical study, commits a crime against humanity, and deserves to fall under the care of the ignorant doctors he helps to create."

COLORADO AS A SANITARIUM.

At a recent meeting of the Washtenaw County Medical Society, there was read a letter from Dr. Cheever on "Colorado as a Sanitarium." Dr. Cheever was, until last summer, Lecturer on Materia Medica in the University of Michigan, when his continued ill-health forced him to seek a more salubrious climate.

As the disease from which Dr. Cheever is suffering is consumption, his conclusions possess great value, as the results of the experiments of a thoroughly scientific physician upon himself. The Doctor's letter may be briefly summed up as follows:

The climate of Colorado will cure almost all forms of consumption, if resorted to in time, and with proper precautions; but the patients should go there as soon as possible after the disease appears. They should choose Northern or Southern Colorado, according as they are better in a cold or a warm climate; and they should not, after leaving the Missouri River, rush through with the fastest train, but go slowly, so as to become gradually acclimated. Consumptives should go prepared to stay several years, as a brief stay is worse than useless; and, especially those who improve rapidly, and appear to get quite vigorous, should be careful not to leave until their cure is complete and certain. They should not begin to exercise until they are thoroughly rested from their journey, and then only moderately at first. More patients who go to Colorado lose their lives from over-exertion at first than from any other one cause. The invalids should stay away from the mountains for the first few months, at least; and, indeed, the safer and better way is to establish their permanent residence at the foot of the mountains. In that way they can be comfortable all the year, by taking a trip to the mountains during the hottest part of the summer. They should be in the open air as much as possible; and, as soon as they gain sufficient strength, the patients will accelerate their recovery by engaging in some light employment that will moderately exercise both body and mind.

STATE INSANE ASYLUM.

As the State is about to establish three new Insane Asylums,—one in the northern, one in the southwestern, and one in the southeastern part of the State,—Dr. Frothingham thought that one ought to be located at Ann Arbor, in proximity to the Medical College. Dr. Palmer said that, as cases of insanity came frequently under the treatment of general practitioners, he thought it was the duty of the State to locate one of the Asylums here, so that the students of medicine in the University could obtain practical and clinical knowledge of the pathology and treatment of the insane. Drs. Rexford, Frothingham, and Breakey were appointed a committee to confer with the Commissioners, and present to them the arguments in favor of locating an Asylum at Ann Arbor.

WOMAN'S RIGHTS.

There was an animated discussion of the question of admitting women to membership in the Society, and the result was another triumph for the strong-minded women. The first lady to take advantage of this privilege was Mrs. Dr. Hilson. C. A. W.

FREE RAILROAD-PASSES.

VERMONT, Ill., Dec. 24, 1873.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Our Farmers' Convention at Decatur was pretty severe on our patriot-martyrs, the Railroad Commissioners, and legislators, and Governors, and the others that have so long lived on the pap of free rides all over the State. The Convention gave them warning to stop taking passes or votes, one or the other; they might have their choice. I think they would all rather have their passes than their choice.

It seems to me there never was a more shameless exhibition of glaring inconsistency than that presented by the law-makers and law-executives of this State in thus flagrantly violating the law, stultifying either themselves or their law by riding for nothing over the roads of the State, when the law imposes a fine upon the roads for every time these makers and managers of State laws take a gratuitous trip. If you or I should ask a friend to steal a hat and give it to us, when we knew there was a law against stealing, and that, if the laws were faithfully executed, the friend would have to smart for doing us the favor, it would be regarded as a pretty severe strain upon friendship. But this is just what many of the State officials have done, and for doing which the Convention so roundly condemned them. When will officials learn to eat the same bread they bake for others? Why should the Commissioners and Attorney-General be allowed free passes to go and prosecute a road for giving one to somebody else? It is a good deal of a strain on courtesy. But they may think they can get along without courtesy if they only have the passes.

While we, who reside here, feel that the Railroad law, if not absolutely repealed this winter, ought at least to be so amended that it will not longer grossly damage this and all other competing points, yet we desire that, while it stands, it shall be executed; and that State officials shall manifest such regard for common decency as not to solicit its violation by the companies for the officeholders' benefit.

From present indications, we here look forward to a most flattering fruit-crop next season. It has not been warm enough to start and injure buds as yet. Respectfully, B. O. SELDEN.

NEWTON BOOTH.

The Hero of the Independent Triumph in California--Public Rejoicings--Comments of the Press of San Francisco.

From dispatches in the San Francisco Chronicle.

SACRAMENTO, Dec. 20—11:30 p. m.—Gov. Booth's table is piled with messages from all parts of the State and from Nevada, congratulating him on the signal victory gained by the people. The Governor's rooms have been crowded with friends from 9 o'clock until this hour. At least 100 speeches have been made this evening in the Governor's rooms.

The Governor was called out and made a few feeling remarks, closing with the sentence: "By the living God, I will be as true to the people as the people have been true to me."

Senator Kent, of Nevada, drank a toast: "The People's choice for President—Newton Booth."

The speeches were all to the effect that the will of the people had been obeyed in the election which took place to-day. The Senator-elect mingled with the crowd, and had a kind word for all with whom he came in contact.

OROVILLE, Dec. 20.—The Independents are firing 100 guns over Booth's election to the Senate.

MOKELUMNE HILL, Dec. 20.—A general torch-light procession was organized here to-night in honor of Gov. Booth's election to the United States Senate.

NEVADA, Cal., Dec. 20—9:30 p. m.—There is great excitement here to-night over the election of Booth. Bonfires are blazing in many parts of the city, guns firing, bands playing, and general rejoicing over the victory.

From the San Francisco Bulletin (Independent).

The people have reason to be proud of that noble band of men which they sent to the Legislature to carry out their wishes on the Senatorial and other questions. . . . The historian will point to them as the men who lifted our politics from the basest intrigues and the most corrupt influences to the plane of manliness, integrity, and fidelity to the people. They are the instruments by which the revolution which is destined to purify the political atmosphere was first guided and directed. There are men among them who will reach the highest honors and rewards which are in the gift of the people.

. . . .

It may sound rather odd, but it is nevertheless the fact, that this is the first time in the history of the State of California in which a candidate for the Senate had been named and elected by the people. Gov. Booth is as much a Senator of the people as if he had been elected directly by their votes. This triumph marks an era in our politics. It has lifted Senatorial contests to a plane which they never before occupied. It strengthens and solidifies the Reform movement.

. . . .

The spectacle of a State struggling with a corporation for the possession of its own officers is not very edifying. From the result reached, we are satisfied it will be the last. No community which has any respect for itself would permit such a state of things to continue very long—no corporation, except one afflicted with incurable madness, would persistently invite an antagonism which, however uncertain the issue for a brief period, is sure to involve ultimate destruction. If the Central Pacific had been built by the private means of its owners,—if, instead of receiving immense land-grants, the right of way had been purchased, an effort to control the politics of the State where its headquarters are located, would be unwise and impolitic, to say nothing of the contempt for Republican Government which such intrigues manifest, but where, as in this case, it got everything which it possesses, road, lands, and right-of-way, as a free gift from the people, ingratitude of the basest character has to be enumerated among the other bad features. Aut probably the railroad management does not think that there is room for any sentiment in the transaction, and that it looks upon what it got rather as the product of its skill in moulding men to its uses than as a gift for which it should be thankful. Indeed, the prominent individuals in it are prone on every favorable opportunity to give themselves the airs and consequence of great public benefactors, who linked two distant oceans with an iron highway, and not as public beneficiaries who owe everything to the people upon whose dearest rights they have been trampling. If these be the ideas that are entertained, they illustrate nothing so much as the pride which goes before a fall. It is noticeable that a fatuous blindness always seizes upon moral wrong just at the moment when it appears to be most securely intrenched. Human slavery brought down upon itself the destruction which it merited. It fell more by its own blind folly than by the onslaught of civilization. It will be so by and by with corporative wrong and oppression.

From the San Francisco Chronicle (Independent).

There cannot be a doubt of the fact that the victory of the Independents in the State election was due in great measure to the organized vitality infused into that uprising of the people by Gov. Booth's eloquence and earnestness in the cause of reform. He has received his reward in part, but there are strong indications that still higher honors are in store for him. Although the reform movement has swept all over the land and show its possession of strength sufficient to crush the hitherto dominant party, its leadership has been diffused, and its organization nothing more than the incompact temporary "makeshift" imitation of party machinery which the emergency rendered imperative. It has had the power of a revolutionary mass, and with such leaders as Booth it will not be difficult to transform this mass into an army. Other States have failed to produce any individual of his prominence in connection with this anti-corruption revolution, and in no one State has there been, as a direct consequence of that upheaval and overthrow of party lines, the elevation of a champion of the people to the dignity bestowed upon Gov. Booth, and a second victory thus won under the banner of reform. These considerations, independent of his personal ability, press him at the present time into a very conspicuous position among the few statesmen of to-day upon whom will be bestowed the highest honors in the gift of the nation.

From the San Francisco Alta (Administration).

The election of Booth is due to the defection of seventeen Republicans, who, disregarding the usages of the country, helped to place a political enemy in the Federal Senate. Their conduct is, we believe, without a parallel in the history of the United States, and there is no probability that it will soon be forgotten or forgiven. We take it for granted that the Republican party has many years of life and vigorous activity before it in California, with both the power and the will to punish those who have accepted its preferment and then abused their trust.

The two old political parties have now exclusive possession of the National Councils, and of the State Legislatures, so that probabilities indicate that the newly-chosen Senator will find himself in the Federal Senate without an Independent companion. Yet as fourteen months will elapse before his term will commence, and probably twenty-three months before he will be called up to take part in a Congressional session, the issues upon which he was elected may be settled, or materially changed in the meantime, and he may be enabled to join himself to one party or the other without straining his conscience or offending his constituents. It would be unfortunate for himself and the State to occupy a solitary position politically.

As a speaker, Booth will undoubtedly be a success at Washington. He has made a national reputation by his speeches in the last campaign, and he represents ideas which have a powerful hold on the public mind over extensive districts. The announcement that he is to address the Senate will create far more interest than is excited by any member of the present Congress. Of course such ability will assist to give him influence, but that alone would not be sufficient to compensate for the lack of political associates. The high expectations entertained of him may do him as much harm as good. His constituents will not be content unless he does more for them than most of his predecessors have done; and the politicians at Washington may possibly combine to throw obstacles in the way of one whom they regard as a common enemy and a dangerous rival.

BAZAINE.

How the Marshal Received His Sentence--The Recommendation to Mercy--The Commutation--Bazaine's Letter to Lachaud.

From French papers of the 12th and 13th, just to hand, we get the following particulars of the events after the sentence of death pronounced against Marshal Bazaine:

At 9 o'clock, a quarter of an hour after the sentence had been pronounced, Gen. Pourcet, the Government prosecutor, accompanied by the Clerk of the Court, and escorted by a picket of gendarmes, took possession of the apartment on the ground-floor of the right wing of the Petit Trianon. In this room, which is known to visitors as the Salle des Bouchers,—so named after the collection of pictures by that well-known artist which it contains,—Bazaine, who was up-stairs with his wife, his son (6 years of age), two nephews and their wives, and three other friends, was informed his presence was required below. He simply replied, "I am coming," and, after saying a few words of comfort to his wife and his friend Col. Villette, who were overwhelmed with grief, Bazaine descended the stairs with a slow, firm tread. He found the guard drawn up on three sides of the room, presenting arms. Gen. Pourcet, holding a roll of paper in his hands, was standing in the middle of the room, and M. Allart, the Clerk of the Court, was by his side.

Pourcet told Bazaine he had come to perform the duty of having the sentence of the court-martial read out to him. The Marshal bowed stiffly. The prosecutor then handed the roll to the Clerk, who read it aloud. The Marshal thereupon said, quietly, "Very well, Monsieur Pourcet; have me shot, and as soon as possible" (*C'est bien, Monsieur Pourcet; fusillez-moi, et le plus vite possible*).

This formality over, the Marshal rejoined his friends up-stairs, and appeared greatly relieved, talking about the proceeding rather as he would of one that related to somebody else, and not to himself. A few minutes after a very affecting separation from his family, he retired to his private study with Maitre Lachaud, who brought him the document, signed by all the Judges, containing the recommendation to mercy. Lachaud in vain endeavored to obtain Bazaine's signature to this petition. So far, indeed, was he from consenting to this, that, even after a seemingly quiet night's rest, Bazaine wrote the following letter to Maitre Lachaud:

MY DEAR AND BRAVE DEFENDER: Before the supreme hour I would thank you with all my soul for the heroic efforts which you have made to sustain my cause. If the words of the greatest eloquence which you have borrowed from the sentiment of truth and in the devotion of your noble heart could not convince my judges, it was because they could not be convinced; for in your admirable speech you have surpassed human effort. I will not sue for mercy. I do not wish to prolong before the whole world the sight of a struggle so sad, and I beg you to take no steps in my behalf. I do not wish to be judged more by men; it is from time and the abatement of passion that I hope for my justification. I await the execution of my sentence firm and resolved, strong in my conscience, which does not reproach me in anything.

MARSHAL BAZAINE.

TRIANON-SOUS-BOIS, Dec. 11, 1873.

From the *Journal Officiel* we translate the following appeal for mercy which was sent by the Judges to President MacMahon, and which procured the commutation of the sentence:

SIR: The Council of War has just pronounced a sentence of death against Marshal Bazaine. According to our oath we have solved the questions put to us according to the voice of our conscience only. We need not now repeat the long debate that has taken place before us. To God alone is due an account of the motives which have influenced us. According to our oath we have had to carry out an inflexible law, and one which admits of no extenuating circumstance in a crime against military duty. But we have the right to point out to you the circumstances which the law forbade us to consider when rendering our verdict. We would remind you that Marshal Bazaine had taken and exercised command of the Army of the Rhine in the midst of unheard difficulties; that he is not responsible either for the disastrous end of the war, nor for the choice of his plans of operations. We would remind you that he has always borne himself well in the presence of the enemy; that at Borny, Gravelotte, and at Noisseville none surpassed him in bravery, and that on the 16th of August, by the firmness of his attitude, he maintained the centre of his line of battle. Consider his services from the time he enlisted in 1831, count the battles, the wounds, and the brilliant actions which won for him the baton of Marshal of France. Think of the long detention which he has just borne; think of his anguish for the two months during which he has listened day by day and heard his honor disputed in his very presence, and you will unite with us in praying the President of the Republic to commute the sentence which we have just pronounced. Receive, sir, the assurance of our respect.

[Signed by all the Judges.]

We translate from the *Journal Officiel* of the 13th, the following official statement of the commutation:

By the recommendation of the Minister of War, the President of the Republic has commuted the sentence of death pronounced against Marshal Bazaine into twenty years' detention from to-day. The formalities of military degradation will be dispensed with, but the degradation itself will take place.

After learning the commutation of his sentence, Marshal Bazaine wrote the following letter to Marshal MacMahon:

You have remembered the days in which we served our country together, and I fear that the impulse of your heart overmastered state considerations. I should have died without regret since the recommendation to mercy made to you by my judges vindicates my honor.

Maitre Lachaud, Marshal Bazaine's counsel, has written to M. Thiers thanking him in the Marshal's name and his own, for believing his client innocent of the charges made against him, for encouraging the defense by his sympathy for the accused, and for having assisted him by his advice.

NEWS ITEMS.

Walworth County, Wis., is to have a new Court-House. The County Board has voted $25,000 for the purpose.

—In the somewhat celebrated case of Mrs. Margaret Salmon against the Kansas Pacific Railroad for the killing of her husband several years ago, the District Court of Leavenworth County has rendered a verdict in favor of the plaintiff for $9,600.

—The Wisconsin *Lumberman* estimates the grand total of the pine stumpage of Wisconsin at the enormous amount of 40,000,000,000 feet. Pine grows in the forests with wonderful rapidity, and, if the above figures are not exaggerated, there is likely to be as much pine cut in the State forty years hence as during any of the recent years. The supply is practically inexhaustible.

—The Fort Madison *Democrat* says that one day last week Dr. Craig, Warden of the Iowa Penitentiary of that place, through the clemency of Gen. Grant, discharged in the neighborhood of about seventy-five convicts, charged all the way from desertion down to horse-stealing.

—The Black River Falls (Wis.) *Banner* says that laboring men were never so scarce in that region as at the present time, and it is almost impossible to hire a man to do a job of work of any kind. It is informed that 100 men, willing to work in the woods, at fair wages, could find employment there by applying forthwith. "Those out of employment should come here or go to Neillsville at once," it says.

—As soon as the river is open, the Rockford, Rock Island & St. Louis Railroad Company will put a steamboat on the river to run between Clinton and Rock Island. The object is to fill the gap between St. Paul and St. Louis. Passengers from St. Paul will be able to get a good night's rest and a breakfast on the boat, and connect with the morning train for Rock Island. The boat has been engaged, and all the arrangements made for running early in the spring.

—During the season just closed, the Udina cheese-factory consumed 1,602,475 lbs of milk, and manufactured 155,223 lbs of cheese. During the month of April it required 10 83-100 lbs of milk to make a pound of cheese, and in October and November only 8 9-10 lbs. In June the largest amount of milk was received, being 317,587 lbs. The expense for manufacturing for the same month was $741.80.—*Elgin (Ill.) Advocate.*

—About the 1st of January, 1870, George H. French took up cudgels against the Davenport Savings Institution, and succeeded in placing it in the hands of a Receiver, and away it went into liquidation. The winding up of the concern revealed no unsoundness, but was an expensive and useless operation. As security against loss to the Institution, Mr. French gave an ample bond, with the names of J. H. Berryhill, A. J. Preston, Hiram Price, and George L. Davenport as sureties. That there was a loss to the Institution in its "taking off," there is no doubt. The Receiver alone charged $12,000 for his services,—with an understanding, he avers, that he was to have $5,000 of the charge, and that the additional $7,000 was to go to the prosecutors; which, if he truly states the case, was cutting it pretty fat. Now comes Ira M. Gifford, an officer of the said Savings Institution, and, by papers already filed and served, asks Mr. French to make good the loss,—placing this damage at $5,000. The suit is in the District Court, and will probably come up for trial in about a year from this time. This case, in connection with that of J. M. Parker, Receiver, against Mr. French, contains several prominently interesting features, which may serve to give the public an insight into the plots and counterplots of the breaking down of the Davenport Savings Institution.—*Davenport (Ia.) Democrat.*

THE COURTS.

Mr. Bush Seeks Damages from Mr. McVicker.

He Alleges His "Idylic Tragi-Comical Drama" Has Been Stolen From.

Bill for Partition--New Suits.

LAW V. LITERATURE.

It has been said that the law is a jealous mistress, and that she allows no one to enjoy her favors and at the same time woo another, but the following case shows that sometimes genius can overleap the boundaries assigned to ordinary mortals and—not to put too fine a point upon it—do two things at once. The present is not a remarkably brilliant illustration, but it appears in the Circuit Court of the United States, where yesterday William Bush, a whilom lawyer, filed a declaration against James H. McVicker, the well-known owner of McVicker's Theatre.

Mr. Bush alleges that he is in pursuit of literature, but his chance of catching it, judging by his pursuit of the law, is not flattering. His has not, at any rate, been a prominent name among those attached to new suits, but it is heard frequently in the Police Courts. Just now, Bush is endeavoring to ascertain by a judicial decision whether the word "shyster" is actionable. He sets out that on the 16th day of September, 1869, he filed with the Clerk of the District Court, in accordance with the patent laws, the title-page of an "original idylic drama, tragi-comical," which read as follows: "The Maid of the Light-house;" or "All's Well that Ends Well, By the author of 'Man, the Epitome of Good and Evil,' 'Onward March to Freedom,' 'Life's Uses and Abuses,' 'Claudius the Fickle,' and 'The Dawn of Liberty.'" He afterward filed two printed copies of the "tragi-comical" drama with the Librarian of Congress before publication of the same.

A few weeks ago Bush was surprised to see a play called "Zip; or, Point Lynde Light," underlined at McVicker's Theatre, and still more astonished to see or hear that this play contained "in substance, form, and scenery," the ideas of his own "idylic tragi-comical" drama. Plaintiff is utterly incredulous as to the truth of the old saw that "Great minds run in the same channel," at least in this particular case, and charges that Mr. McVicker, falsely contriving to injure this plaintiff, had caused this imitation to be represented on his stage "for the space of twelve occasions, which materially contributed to the effect of delighting and entertaining the auditors by the scenes, incidents, language, etc., taken and appropriated from said plaintiff's composition," and therefore asks that a jury may give him $1,200 as compensation for the alleged wrong.

BILL FOR PARTITION.

A voluminous bill was filed yesterday in the Circuit Court by Mary J. Titcomb, Silas B. Titcomb, Henrietta B. King, William H. King, John L. King, Herbert G. King, and Ophie M. King against the Joliet & Chicago Railroad Company, the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad Company, the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company, and the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway Company. Complainants state, after giving an abstract of title of the W. ½ of the N. E. ¼ of Sec. 21, 39, 14, that Daniel King, the father of the four complainants of that name, owned, at the time of his death, an undivided 2 865-1,000 acres of said W. ½ of the N. E. ¼ of Sec. 21, and that said Kings are now the owners through descent from him; that in 1854 one Amasa Wright, owning an undivided 18 6.825-10,000, and one Samuel Russell owning a like share, combined and subdivided the whole W ½ of said N E ¼ or fractional quarter, amounting to 74 73-100 acres, thus making King, by their subdivision, the owner of the undivided 3,833-100,000 of each of the lots and blocks in the subdivision. In 1860, Block 14 and some other lots of Russell's share, through mesne conveyances, came into the hands of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad and the Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad Companies, and through these roads the other defendants have acquired title. Complainants are all descendants and heirs of said Daniel King, or of his son John Lord King, and claim the title of said Daniel King. They fear that their rights will be prejudiced, and ask that a partition may be made, or their share sold and the proceeds paid over.

BILL FOR INJUNCTION.

John Kean filed a bill in the Circuit Court against Thomas Cavenagh, setting out that he is the owner of 150 acres of land in Lyons, Cook County, on which the defendant by his permission resides. Cavenagh has been wilfully cutting down large numbers of trees and saplings, and hauling them away, and the bill is filed to obtain an injunction against any further acts of the kind. It was granted by Judge Williams under a bond for $500.

SUPERIOR COURT IN BRIEF.

Hiram B. Hall began an action against Edward C. Waller for $2,000.

Edwin Judson filed a bill against Peter Almini and Charles A. Bourne, setting out that said defendants, in December, 1872, filed a petition against one F. A. Wichelman as owner of Nos. 373 and 375 Wabash avenue, to obtain a mechanics' lien thereon, and a judgment was rendered in their favor for $147. Complainant alleges that Wichelman was not and is not owner of said premises, but that he is, and that Wichelman was a sub-tenant, but his interest has long since been sold out by order of the District Court in bankruptcy. He says he was never served with process, but that the decree is a cloud, and therefore asks that it may be set aside.

CIRCUIT COURT IN BRIEF.

Mary Lutz commenced an action on the case against the City of Chicago, laying her damages at $5,000.

The case of Cornelius Dunn, Joseph Whitney, John Hennings, and Lewis H. Bute against Charles Kurtshalter, originally brought in Lake County, was yesterday filed here, a change of venue having been taken. The bill was to restrain a suit in trespass originally brought by the defendant against the present complainants.

In the case of Benjamin Schoneman et al. against Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway and the New York Central and the Hudson River Railroads, which was an action brought to recover for a breach of contract in carrying some car-loads of horses, plaintiffs recovered a verdict for $1,400 against the New York Central and Hudson River Roads.

A WAY OUT.

CHICAGO, Dec. 30, 1873.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Permit me to suggest through your valued paper a way out of our present financial troubles, and to demonstrate how this city can be made, with little or no expense to its citizens, the handsomest, healthiest, and happiest city in the country. To meet the interest and bonds due next month consummate the sale of the land which the railroad companies desire, upon which to erect a passenger depot, and immediately realize $800,000.

The easiest and most economical way to dispose of the Court-House question would be to utilize the Exposition Building. With trifling expense, fire-proof vaults could be erected of most commodious proportions, and there would be an over-abundance of room left for court-rooms, clerks and city offices of every name and description. This would accommodate the city and county for five or ten years in as good style as the most fastidious could desire. And when a new Court-House is needed, build that on the lake front, where we could have ample room for the building, and for beautifying the ground, and where fresh, pure air would always find its way into the lungs of those who occupied the building.

In consideration of the ground furnished the county for its half, let the county deed the city its interest in the Court-House Square, and then sell the whole in such parts, and for such prices as could be obtained on the ordinary terms. This would not only help furnish the means for building a new Court-House, but would, in my opinion, enhance the value of all property fronting on that square. The status of that property is fixed by the presence of the Chamber of Commerce. The removal of the Court-House from the square and the erection of business buildings in place thereof would add materially to every interest in the vicinity.

Our representatives in Congress could obtain the consent of the Government for the sale of Dearborn Park and the rest of the lake front (if consent be necessary for a clear title), and the city could sell those also. The grand depot which the railway companies would erect opposite Dearborn Park, would cause a sharp demand for lots, and the entire block would speedily be covered with business buildings, and all along Michigan avenue, so far as the present and contemplated improvements extended, there would spring up elegant buildings, each vying with the other in presenting a handsome front.

Add to these sales all the unproductive real estate which the city does not now, nor in any probability will ever need, and sell even if at a sacrifice, and with the proceeds build a new Court-House; enlarge the water supply; extend the water mains and pipes, until water would be as free and abundant as air; extend the sewerage system through the domains of the poor as well as the rich; make our Fire Department take the front rank of all departments in the land; make the fire limits coextensive with the city limits; and then, with pure air, an unlimited supply of water, a complete system of sewerage, the natural and artificial development of our parks and drives, and the innumerable number of blessings which would follow, Chicago would become in ten years the handsomest, healthiest, and happiest city in the world.

LEWIS H. DAVIS.

THE COUNTY CLERK.

Order Increasing the Number of His Employes.

The following is a copy of the order entered in reference to the fixing by the Judge of the Circuit Court, of the number of Deputies in the County Clerk's office. An application was made Saturday by Gen. Lieb, and the matter, after hearing some evidence, was taken under advisement until to-day:

In the matter of the number of Deputies and assistants of the County Clerk of Cook County.

Now this day comes into court Hermann Lieb, County Clerk of Cook County, and represents to the Court that the business of his office requires more Deputies and assistants than are allowed under the order of this Court on that subject, entered on the 23d day of November, A. D. 1872; and the Court having now heard the statements and explanations now made by the said County Clerk, and by Edward Drury, one of his Deputies, and by George W. Wheeler, formerly and for many years a Deputy County Clerk, and the Court being now fully advised in the premises, and acting pursuant to the provisions contained in Sec. 9, in Art. 10, of the Constitution of the State of Illinois, it is hereby ordered:

That so much of the said order so entered on the 23d day of November, A. D., 1872, as determines the number of Deputies and assistants of the County Clerk of Cook County, be, and the same is, hereby set aside and vacated.

And it is further ordered and determined that the County Clerk of Cook County may have, until the further order of this Court, the Deputies and assistants hereinafter specified, to-wit:

For service in the County Clerk's office proper, one Chief Deputy; one Deputy in charge of tax matters; one Deputy for marriage licenses and certificates; one Deputy for redemption clerk; one Deputy for cashier; one tax-appeal clerk; one clerk in charge of books and papers; two record-writers or recording clerks; twenty clerks, two months, for making application for judgment; forty clerks two months for extending taxes; ten clerks one month copying Collectors' books; ten clerks one month copying Assessors' books.

For services in the County Court: One chief Deputy; one assistant Deputy; one record-writer; two copying clerks.

For service in the County Commissioners' office: One Deputy.

LEGAL.

Usury Suits in Kansas.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LAWRENCE, Kan., Dec. 28.—A number of suits have been brought in the District Court of Shawnee County, and some of them have been disposed of at the present term, on account of usurious interest being charged. Judge Gordon held that 12 per cent interest could be recovered on notes. Exceptions have been taken to the decision, and the case will go to the Supreme Court for their determination.

SUBURBAN NEWS.

EVANSTON.

Evans Lodge No. 524, A. F. & A. M., will install its newly-elected officers this evening. Their names are: C. C. Stratton, W. M.; L. G. Gage, S. W.; G. W. Huntoon, J. W.; Jos. C. Humphreys, Treasurer; B. F. S. Slaymaker, Secretary.

Miss Stella Reed and Arthur Reed have returned to Evanston from a European tour of six months' duration.

It is reported that work on the Woman's College building will be resumed within a short time.

The regular meeting of the Pioneer Fire-Company has been postponed from Thursday to Friday evening.

The Union Sunday-school of North Evanston will hold its holiday festival to-morrow evening.

A subscription paper is circulating in town to create a fund with which to provide hats for the firemen.

A meeting of the Board of Education will be held Friday evening.

The Methodist churches of the village will hold the customary watch night services to-morrow night.

WILMETTE.

The Union Sabbath-school will hold its holiday festival in the school-house Friday evening.

A singing class is conducting by Mr. B. M. Munn, the proceeds of which are devoted to the Ladies' Aid Society of the village.

The third annual meeting of the Wilmette Evangelical Association will occur this evening, when the annual reports will be presented, and the annual election of officers held.

GOVERNMENT HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

BURLINGTON, Ia., Dec. 26, 1873.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: You are certainly in error when you say that the Government livery-stable business at Washington is of only two years' standing. It is of unknown antiquity, and was in full feather as far back as 1866, when the disloyal soreheads of this State charged that eminent model public functionary, the Rev. James Harlan, with having confiscated a Government equipage and converted it to his own use when he ceased to be Secretary of the Interior and became a Senator of Iowa. To this, in due time, the loyal defenders of that great man triumphantly replied,—the answer evidently came from headquarters,—that he did not steal the concern at all; it was appraised, and paid for by him.

On examination, this was found to be the case. It was also ascertained that there was a ludicrous disproportion between the price paid by the Government for horse-flesh and that obtained when it was sold to Senators. So it seems that the Government not only keeps a livery-stable in Washington, but that it also provides Senators with horses and carriages at their own price. Of course the abuse becomes more brazen and impudent every year. IOWA.

MISCELLANEOUS.

It cost Uncle Sam only $6,000,000 to double up his fists at Spain.

—M. Gustave Dore's picture, "The Dream of Claudia Procula" (Pilate's wife), on which he has been engaged for some time past, will be completed by the end of the present year.

—The new Sultan of Morocco has broken up the harem of his father, and will keep only one wife.

—The Grand Duchess of Russia, the bride-elect of the Duke of Edinburgh, is to receive an elegant present from certain British naval and marine officers, who have subscribed $5,000 for its purchase.

—A man has been sentenced to forty lashes and five years' penal servitude, in England, for throwing snuff in the eyes of a jeweler and then stealing three diamond rings.

—A New Bedford physician prescribed a daily ride of sixteen miles a day for a young lady, and in less than two weeks the exhilarating exercise changed her name into Mrs. Patrick McGuinness. Her husband was her papa's coachman.

—Fifty citizens of Buffalo, N. Y., have presented to the House of Representatives a petition on parchment and beautifully framed in ebony, asking that Lincoln's birthday, the 12th of February, be made a national holiday.

—The Duchess of Aosta, the wife of Amadeus, late of Spain, is very ill. When she left Madrid in haste, she was, in traveling across Spain, exposed to the cold January weather, and the seeds of consumption were sown, which, it is feared, will prove fatal to her.

—Some reports have gone abroad, says the Boston *Advertiser*, attributing to Prof. Agassiz, before his death, the words, "*C'est le fin*," and suggesting the inference of disbelief in a future existence. It seems unnecessary to say that the story is a fiction, so far as Prof. Agassiz is concerned, and rests upon an entire misconception of his opinions on that subject.

—The Duke of Hamilton is about to retire from the turf on account of his marriage. His stable in France has been broken up. Thirty-seven of his horses were sold at auction in Paris on Dec. 3. They brought 133,795 francs. Several lots were bought in or withdrawn, the reserve price not being offered. The representatives of Austria and Prussia competed for the brood mares. Baron Rothschild purchased Maiden Blush for 10,000 francs.

—Sub-Constable Bunyon, of Clonmel, Ireland, recently murdered a comrade Constable and committed suicide. The country people, for some peculiar reason, were determined that his body should not be interred in a cemetery, and for two weeks they frustrated every attempt to bury it. Finally, all the constabulary were called out, and, under their protection, the burial ceremony was carried out.

THE JAY COOKE BANKRUPTCY.

Condition and Prospects of the Firm.

True State of the Liabilities and Assets--The Creditors Encouraged--Jay Cooke's Confidence in the Northern Pacific Railroad Unshaken--His Defense of the Project--The Members of the Firm Completely Ruined.

Philadelphia (Dec. 26) Dispatch to the New York Tribune.

The publication of the sworn statements of the assets and liabilities of the bankrupt firm of Jay Cooke & Co. has awakened

A NEW INTEREST

in their affairs on the part of the general public, who are now able to see the magnitude of the wreck, and to know who are the victims of the greatest financial catastrophe of recent times. The creditors of the firm eagerly scan the lists of assets and compare opinions as to their value, and the percentage they are likely to realize on their claims. A much larger number of the creditors live in Philadelphia than in New York, or in Washington. The Philadelphia house was a favorite deposit bank for capitalists and business men, and for people of moderate resources who had accumulated small sums which they wished to put by in a safe place. A very large proportion of its liabilities are to individual depositors and mercantile and manufacturing firms. The Washington house also did a considerable deposit business, chiefly, however, with persons connected with the Government or in political life. It never had large transactions with the business community of that city. The New York house had very extensive dealings with country banks, and a great share of its liabilities are to these institutions for balances in its hands at the time of suspension. Forty-seven National banks, 17 savings banks, and over 200 banking firms are among its creditors. The losses of the Washington house are in small sums, and do not materially affect the business interests of the city.

The principal members of the bankrupt firm reside here, and the interest in the result of the failure is not only more intense in this city than elsewhere, but information with regard to it is more accurate and easy to obtain. The decree of bankruptcy was issued from the United States Court for this district, so that the settlement of the affairs of all three of the banking houses of the firm must be made here. The creditors are generally

SURPRISED AT THE EXTENT OF THE LIABILITIES.

On the 27th of September the firm published a statement in which the liabilities were set down at $7,937,409, and the estimated value of the assets, including the property of the individual members, at $15,875,120. The result of a more careful examination has been to swell the total of the liability side of the account, and to shrink the other. The claims upon the firm are now stated as follows: Philadelphia house, $3,408,410; Philadelphia house, secured, $1,174,774; New York house, $4,584,134; New York house, secured, $13,341; Washington house, $667,589; total, $9,848,250; individual liabilities, $1,160,506; grand total, $11,008,756.

The number of creditors is as follows: Philadelphia house, 1,454; New York house, 755; Washington house, 784. The estimate of assets, as sworn to by the members of the firm, aggregate a little over $13,000,000, of which over $3,800,000 is the property of the individual members. This item does not include the estates of Mr. Moorhead and Mr. Fahnestock, which will make probably over $5,000,000 in addition. Of the firm assets, $6,000,000 in round numbers is in obligations of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, principally notes for money advanced to build the road, secured by a deposit of the Company's bonds as collaterals, or by certificates of stock of the Oregon Steam Navigation Company. There is also a very large amount of other railroad obligations of uncertain value (the Lake Superior & Mississippi Railroad figuring for $1,291,000), beside miscellaneous stocks and bonds, and Western lands, the present worth of which cannot be accurately ascertained.

The undetermined value of the assets of the firm makes the creditors almost

AS UNCERTAIN AS EVER

about the worth of their claims now that the statements have been furnished them. They are, however, unquestionably encouraged by the publication of the lists. Day before yesterday a prominent lawyer, who is the attorney for a number of claimants, said he did not believe the estate would pay over 40 cents on the dollar, and men who estimated the dividend as high as 25 per cent were spoken of as absurdly sanguine. To-day there are plenty of people who hope to realize 50 per cent, but these are men who do not know the frightful shrinkage an estimate is subject to in going through the mill of bankruptcy.

The Bankrupt laws, like the briers in the fable that tore the wool from the lamb, rob the poor debtor of his substance at every step of his progress. If the property of the Cookes could have been put in the hands of trustees and carefully managed in the interest of creditors, the loss would not have been serious. As it is, no one can predict the result. The principal creditors, and, in fact, nine-tenths of all the creditors, desired to save the firm from the Bankruptcy Court. But the public was then so suspicious that proper exertions to avert the extreme and disastrous results of insolvency were denounced as evidences of dishonest purposes. The present plan of the large creditors here is to try to avoid the loss inseparable from an immediate liquidation of the estate by the Receiver, by putting it in the hands of a trustee under the forty-third section of the Bankrupt law. This course must be assented to by two-thirds of the creditors. It is believed that there will be no trouble in getting the consent of the requisite number at the general meeting of creditors to be held here on the 15th of January.

THE MOST SANGUINE MAN

in Philadelphia as to the final result of the settlement of the affairs of Jay Cooke & Co. is by all odds Mr. Jay Cooke himself. His bump of hopefulness would astonish a phrenologist. In the midst of wreck that in the eyes of others is irretrievable and appalling, he continues cheerful, and actually believes his firm will in the end pay dollar for dollar. If allowed to manage the assets, he says he could have realized a handsome fortune after paying all liabilities. The palatial banking house of the firm in Third street is still regularly opened every day, but the atmosphere of the place seems heavy with disaster. Dust accumulates on the massive walnut counters. There is no clink of coin or rustle of bank notes to be heard, or bustle of borrowers and lenders coming and going. A few employes, faithful to the last, still haunt the place and talk together in melancholy undertones, and occasionally a friend of one of the partners comes in, or an ignorant creditor appears, thinking that an appeal to headquarters may secure some advantage for his claim.

The head of the firm still lives in that magnificent palace called Ogontz, at Chestnut Hill, some nine miles out of the city, into which he put $1,250,000 in the days of his prosperity. Few princely residences in Europe equal it in size and costliness. The only other possible use it could be put to is for a school, hospital, or other public institution, and it is doubtful if it could be sold for more than $400,000. Mr. Cooke comes in every day, and spends most of his hours in his private office at the bank, surrounded with maps of the Northern Pacific Railroad, photographs of Duluth, and mineral and agricultural specimens from the lands along the road. He has just as

GREAT CONFIDENCE AS EVER

in the future of the Northern Pacific. In conversation with the *Tribune* correspondent to-day, he said the road was a great and noble undertaking, and would one day justify the faith its projectors had in it. If he put millions of dollars of other people's money into a line of railway running into a wilderness, he risked all his own fortune in it, and in doing so he undoubtedly believed that he was not only investing the money where it would yield a large profit, but that he was doing a praiseworthy act in developing an important part of the country. His faith in the enterprise is so ardent that it commands respect. Indeed, so ably and with such radiant conviction does he argue to prove the wisdom of the undertaking and its ultimate success, that it is difficult to keep the listener from being carried away by his enthusiasm. Fifteen minutes' talk with him will convince any one disposed to hasty judgment, that his rash investments in the Northern Pacific were not occasioned by a desire to add to his fortune by the chance of a lucky end to a wild speculation, but grew out of the conviction that the road offered a legitimate and safe investment for capital, and ambition to connect his name with the building of a great continental highway. Mr. Cooke says that the apprehension felt by the holders of the Northern Pacific bonds are unreasonable and groundless. He has invested the fortunes of his wife and other members of his family in them, and by his advice his intimate personal friends have bought them, and he fully believes that they will one day be as good as five-twenties.

THE SUBSTANCE OF HIS ARGUMENT

(not giving his exact language) is as follows:

The road has almost no debt, except what it owes the firm of Jay Cooke & Co., beside its bonds. It has issued about $30,000,000 of bonds. These bonds are a first lien upon 11,000,000 of acres of land which the Company has already received patents for, or are entitled to for the portion of the road now built. They are besides a first lien upon 558 miles of well-built road, finished, equipped, and in operation. The road last year earned a surplus over running expenses, and must do better this year. The Eastern Division has now a western terminus at the Missouri River, and obtains the large and rapidly increasing traffic of the Upper Missouri country. It would be a good line if extended no further. So would the Pacific Division, which connects the Puget Sound region with Portland, Oregon, and the whole Columbia River Valley. The lands of the Company are excellent, and the climate along the line good, all statements to the contrary notwithstanding. Every dollar of bonds can be converted into more than a dollar's worth of land at the option of the holder.

Mr. Cooke thinks the present Railway Company will be able to carry the road and eventually to complete it. He regards the firm proposition made to the bondholders to convert their coupons up to January, 1875, into land-warrant bonds, receivable at par for lands at 25 per cent less than the regular cash price as a fair one in the interest alike of the bondholders and the Company. He does not think the building of the road premature, and refers to the proceedings of a meeting held in Philadelphia in 1846 to agitate the question of constructing a road from Lake Michigan to the Pacific, over the line selected by the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, as a proof that the project was old enough to warrant an undertaking to carry it out.

There is a very general sympathy with the members of the bankrupt firm in this city, and no accusations are made against them of concealing any portions of their property. They are

ALL RUINED FINANCIALLY

by the failure. Jay Cooke loses an estate belonging to him individually that was once thought worth nearly $4,000,000. Mr. Moorhead had $2,000,000 of property, it is said, before he entered the firm, and is now, of course, penniless. The other members also lose large private fortunes. None of them can possibly save a dollar from the wreck, judging from present indications. They were millionaires a few weeks ago; now they have no capital but their experience and business talents.

THE GALLOWS IN CANADA.

Execution of William Brenton, alias James Cox, for a Double Murder--Three Lives for a Cup of Tea.

Peterboro', Ont. (Dec. 26), Dispatch to the New York Herald.

Brenton, alias Cox, convicted at the last Assizes of the murder of Mrs. Payne, and the boy Doughty, in the Township of Dummer, in November, 1872, suffered the extreme penalty of the law this morning. Through the trying ordeal of pinioning his arms, etc., he passed without the least sign that he comprehended the nature of the proceeding. He ascended the first few steps of the stairway leading to the platform in a timid and hesitating manner, when he suddenly quickened his pace to a run, but it was evident this piece of bravado was labored. As soon as he reached the platform he was directed where to stand. He asked the Sheriff, in a tremulous tone, "Will you allow me to die on my knees?" and was answered "Most certainly." He was then asked if he had anything to say, and answered he had not, but, raising his eyes to heaven, with a look and voice of exceedingly great fervor, he prayed, "God be merciful unto me, and cause Thy face to shine upon me and bring me to the everlasting rest." To which the Rev. Mr. Fish responded "Amen." The Rev. Mr. Fish was then asked to repeat the Lord's Prayer, the condemned himself continuing to pray, and when he had uttered the words, "Thy will be done," the bolt was drawn, and James Cox was launched into eternity.

The crime for which the wretched criminal to-day paid the forfeit of his life was one of peculiar atrocity, the circumstances of which are briefly these:

In March of last year this man, calling himself William Brenton, though his real name was James Cox, appeared at Dummer, a rural township at some little distance from this place, seeking employment. A farmer of the neighborhood, named Jeremiah Payne, met him, urged him to enter his house till a storm then raging had passed, fed him, and went with him some distance to guide him to a short road through the woods. The stranger thus befriended was destined by the mysterious providence of God to stain the threshold of the house which had received him with the blood of the beloved wife of his hospitable host. Mr. Payne's father-in-law gave Brenton work for some weeks, and on the 1st of May the stranger was hired by Payne for six months. During the time he worked on the Payne farm his conduct was that of an ordinary, inoffensive man. He was quiet and reserved. The only thing odd about him, as it appeared on the trial when it was sought to prove his insanity, was the frequent expression of a belief that hairs in bread formed worms in the stomach. That does not suffice to acquit a criminal in Canada, whatever it might have done in New York in the palmy days of emotional insanity.

Thus things passed quietly to the 14th of November, 1872. On that day Payne went to the house of his nearest neighbor to superintend the running of a horse-power attached to a threshing-machine, leaving, after breakfast, his wife, their infant child, David Doughty, a weakly boy of 14, and Brenton. At a quarter before 11 Emma Tamlin went to the house, remaining there till half-past 11. Mrs. Payne was knitting; the table had not been spread for dinner; Brenton and the boy were at work banking a root-house not far from the dwelling. From that hour till 2 o'clock there is a hiatus in this history of blood, though what then transpired can easily be read in the light of subsequent circumstances. At 2 o'clock Payne was accosted by Brenton, who asked him to "come home and settle with him," his time having about expired. Payne said he was very busy then, but would pay him next morning or that evening. Brenton asked when he would be home. "Not till late," replied Payne. "Men are scarce and we must finish this threshing." "Well, come down and give me some dinner, won't you?" persisted Brenton. "Nonsense, William," answered his employer; "there are enough of them at the house without me to do that." Brenton went away reluctantly, muttering to himself that Mrs. Payne wouldn't give him anything to drink but milk, and had refused him tea. Half an hour afterward the machinery broke down, and at 3 o'clock Mr. Payne, having been unable to repair it, started for home, accompanied as far as his garden gate by two friends and neighbors. They bade him good day and passed on, but had only gone a few yards when they were called back by his yell of mingled astonishment, agony, and alarm, and saw him running out of the house, like a madman, bearing the cradle in his arms wherein a baby was still slumbering. In the garden walk, partly on the threshold of the door, lay the dead body of Mrs. Payne. Her brains had been dashed out with a pick which still lay beside her, and her throat had been cut from ear to ear. There was no sign of a struggle, nor any disorder in the house within. Her chair stood beside the cradle, her knitting had been dropped near it. The table was set for three, and the cups had been filled with milk, thus showing that Brenton's unnoticed words as he passed away from Payne contained the clew to the savage deed. Search in the root-house, where Doughty and Brenton had been working, revealed the body of the boy, whose head had almost been cut off. His hands were clasped convulsively across his heart, as if in a vain attempt to hold in the blood which had gushed from the would in his throat, a wound which seemed rather to have been made by a scythe than by the blade of a knife or razor. On examining the house it was found that the murderer had reaped but little booty from so much bloodshed. A pocketbook containing about $8, a red-covered book, a pair of blankets, a bed-quilt, and a loaf of bread—these were the paltry spoils which cost three lives—those of the murderer's victims, and, subsequently, of the murderer himself.

It did not take long to institute pursuit. The flying murderer had left traces at every footstep. Half an hour after the murder he met two farmers, and when they hailed him, intending to offer him employment, picked up a stone and threatened them. He had a stout stick and bundle, and was pushing toward Peterboro'. At a quarter to 4 o'clock a kindly farmer guided him through the woods to a back road. He asked the way to Warsaw, and then refused to accompany a teamster who offered him a lift. At 12 o'clock midnight he reached this town, where the constables, who had been apprised of his approach by telegraph, were in waiting for him, and arrested him. During his confinement of nearly a year Brenton affected madness; but when he was brought up for trial, on the 28th of October, the medical experts testified directly that he was only simulating, and overdoing it. His counsel obtained a delay of one day to procure evidence, otherwise the trial from arraignment to sentence would only have occupied one sitting of the Court. On the 29th the case went to the jury. Mr. Justice Wilson charging the jury that the defense had failed to prove insanity and their duty was plain. Conviction and sentence followed speedily, and to-day the dread sentence of the law was carried out, a respite of two weeks having been granted, the 11th being the day of execution originally designated by the Court.

—Women will, after the 1st of January, be eligible to any office of control or management under the School laws of Pennsylvania.

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The Internationals W
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Letters on Various Sides
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LOWS IN CANADA.

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THE UNEMPLOYED.

Another Crowd at the Relief Society's Building.

Number Visited Yesterday—Proportion of Deserving Cases.

The Internationals Working on a Platform.

Letters on Various Sides of the Labor Question.

RUSH ON THE RELIEF SOCIETY.

A large number of workingmen assembled early yesterday morning at the headquarters at No. 38 West Lake street and No. 139 West Polk street, and there signed their names to the roll to be handed to the Relief Society. Many of them, however, were unwilling to enroll their names in the list, and thought their cases would meet with more immediate attention if they went personally to the Relief Society's office. On arriving at their destination, they found that a posse of policemen had been instructed to prevent their entering the building, so that by 10 o'clock about 2,000 men had gathered in front of the building, filling up the street and both sidewalks opposite. In the main room of the Relief Society, Mr. Trusdell was busy engaged attending to the most urgent cases. He stated that he had hired that morning 50 new Visitors, who were already miles from the office in different parts of the city, the number of visitations entrusted to them being not less than 1,000. A corps of examiners was busy outside, taking the names and addresses of such laborers as seemed to be worthy of relief. Messrs. Harvey, Murry Nelson, N. K. Fairbank, and N. S. Bouton who have devoted their whole time and attention during the past few days to the examination of applicants, intend to continue doing so long as the necessity for the work exists.

One of the greatest difficulties which the Society has to contend with is the unwillingness of most of the applicants to go to work in the country, they apparently preferring poverty in Chicago to employment at fair wages elsewhere. It is needless to state that the Society declines to help those who will not help themselves.

THE INTERNATIONALS PREPARING A PLATFORM.

The local Committee of the Internationals and the Committee appointed at the meeting Sunday, held a meeting yesterday, and will hold another one this afternoon, for the purpose of preparing a constitution and by-laws for the new International Workingmen's Association, decided upon at day before yesterday's meeting. The constitution and by-laws will be presented to a large mass-meeting, to be held at a suitable public hall next Saturday or Sunday. It is stated that some prominent citizens and Mr. Hoffman will be present to address them. Lists for the enrollment of members of the new society were opened at 139 West Polk street yesterday, and quite a large number of names were entered. The feeling among the workingmen is much more quiet than it has been, which is greatly owing to the fact that the noisiest amongst them had received aid from the Relief Society.

RESULT OF YESTERDAY'S VISITATIONS.

The fifty Visitors who were sent out by the Chicago Relief and Aid Society yesterday morning, returned yesterday evening, and reported about 600 visitations. In order to be able to act upon such of the cases as were deemed worthy of assistance, all the officers of the Society remained at the Relief Society building, and investigated cases up to a late hour last night. The officers report that a large proportion of the crowd which besieged the Society's doors yesterday morning were regular applicants for the Society's relief, who have been assisted over and over again. So far as the visitations of Saturday and Sunday are concerned, the proportion of cases deserving of aid is about four out of ten, most of them coming with families who have not been able to get employment. The remainder are men and boys whose condition did not warrant the granting of relief. The present policy is to give relief in all doubtful cases, where the necessarily hurried visitation has failed to produce a very decided opinion with regard to the applicant's claims to charity.

MR. FAIRBANK'S EXPERIENCE.

A reporter called on Mr. N. K. Fairbank, one of the Directors of the Relief and Aid Society, who visited the houses of a number of applicants for relief, Sunday, to satisfy himself regarding their asserted destitution. He procured the names and localities from the record book, and traveled over a good portion of the southwestern part of the city. He called on a dozen families, and then on about as many more, whose names were furnished him by the persons whose names he had on his list. Out of twenty-five families, twelve of whom were applicants, he found but one which gave evidence of want. In this house, the wife was sick, and there was a child. They were not comfortable, having food enough for the present, but no fuel. All the others seemed well off, having fuel and provisions, and exhibiting no distress. The heads of the households complained of the scarcity of work; they had done nothing for some time, and were living off what they had saved. All, however, wanted to be relieved by the Society. Mr. Fairbank said that what he saw made him believe that, if the workingmen had not become excited, there would have been no more than the usual number of calls for assistance. The impression seems to prevail that all that was necessary was to apply for money, and it would be forthcoming. He could not account for the "sudden destitution" of tens of thousands, and is satisfied that there is a great deal of smoke and very little fire.

Letters from the People.

VIEWS OF AN UNEMPLOYED WORKINGMAN.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: I should like to get in a few words edgeways on the question that is now agitating the minds of the unemployed workingmen. Being one of that number, I may have some slight claim to that privilege. Considering the depressed state of the market for labor, the question naturally presents itself to my mind, What is the cause of this depression? Is it because we have had an abundant harvest of cereals? Is it because we have had a most extraordinary cotton-crop? Is it because Labor has been obstinate, and refused to work except at exorbitant compensation? Certainly not. As far as all outward appearances could indicate, we were in the midst of prosperity, when the "panic" came upon us like a fog upon the inhabitants of London. This great financial crisis, then, is the cause of the depression.

Is it not a strange thing that, in the midst of seeming prosperity, we should thus be visited? Is it not indicative of the inability of our statesmen and financiers to grapple with the great question of Capital and Labor? Or is it to corruption in politics that we should ascribe the cause of the present deplorable condition of things in general? What is the history of our legislation for the past decade? What is the nature and spirit of the laws that have been made and the bills that have been passed by our various State Legislatures and by Congress? I am no statesman, neither am I a lawyer or a scholar; but, for all that, I can understand the drift of enacted laws and other measures. The great majority at least, if not positively all, have been in favor of Monopoly and Capital. The present situation I cite in evidence of what I assert. Business and professional men are becoming wealthy; capitalists are becoming wealthier,—with very few exceptions. The producers and developers of wealth remain in their original state, and if they thrive at all, one single misfortune sets them back for years.

Recent events demonstrate the part which Capital plays in affairs of our Government. What we require is a genuine National Labor Reform party, and to make the great question of Capital and Labor a main issue. But not with such men as addressed the crowd in the North Side Turner Hall. In no sense have they expressed the views of the honorable and intelligent mechanics. We have not become so degraded or low as to demand the charity of the world, intended for the utterly helpless after the great fire, and now reserved for paupers. Who are they, and what are they, that they should attempt to foment trouble?—as if we did not have enough already. What was their object in addressing that meeting? Friendship for the workingman? Did they ever give a workingman a day's work? Are they producers of wealth? Are they not parasites on the body politic? Are they not the self-same men who, in our last local election, incited the people to a reckless expenditure of the money on which they should now depend? Are they not working for a class of parasites like unto themselves,—the saloon-keepers? Have they advanced any idea of political economy? Can they plead guilty of ever having done one good, disinterested, and beneficial public act?

But finding fault with that foolish proceeding will not help us out of our present dilemma. Notwithstanding the present state of things, I do not find fault with the capitalists. We are all after the almighty dollar, whether it be green or yellow. But I do object to their advancing their interests by grinding ours down. It is the duty of those who are capable of completing the work that they have commenced to do so. All public work should also be pushed forward with all possible dispatch. Churches of wealthy congregations should not be left unfinished while skilled labor is seeking a market. We are all dependent one on the other; and the present holding on to money—for some must have it—will work detrimentally to the holders, unless something is done with it. Let those that have the cash embark in some enterprise, or lend it to those that will. No unkind words on the one side, or direful threats on the other, will help the matter in the least. It will only breed discord, which is equivalent to chaos, which means a want of law. Let law and liberty, guided by justice and prudence, be our standpoint of action. Discountenance the harangues of petty politicians, and we shall yet emerge in a pretty fair state from this deplorable state of things. I should like to hear the views of some of our prominent and wealthy citizens on the present question. Very respectfully, etc.,

CHICAGO, Dec. 27, 1873. JACK PLANE.

A VIEW OF THE GENERAL SITUATION.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Our general system of action has become egregiously famous in its effect upon people and its results in organized society. The wretched condition of so many thousands of those who belong to the working classes is due to the system of action whose operation is necessarily fatal to the idea of manhood as a rule, and the development of true dignity of character among men.

It is a simple problem. Let me indicate the solution in as few words as practicable, and your readers can draw their own conclusions.

Under the competitive rule, according to which our daily life is cast, every individual member of society is competitive; hence, each one is made a competitor, and each seeks his own advantage as *against* all others. One person so acting gets the best end of the bargain, if he can, of his fellow, and vice versa. It is this kind of action which makes cheating and swindling possible to begin with.

Now, think of everybody acting on this plan. The results must be like unto the character of of the rule of action. Such results will be precarious, cruel, or ruinous, according to the degree the plan is entered into as a basis of conduct. Capital and labor come into juxtaposition, and war against each other; the capitalist and the workingman stand before the world in the attitude of competitors, between whom there is, and can be, no friendship.

Things must constantly tend to extremes, until the worst results are reached; and, when the last extremity or phase of our present order comes to pass, it will be found that the extremes of a better system shall have been projected to meet the necessities of the case. And thus will "extremes meet."

In this connection, let me say that the world is surely traveling up to that plane whereon all action shall be concurrent for human good, and the incentive to accomplish the general purpose, by all means (which means must be right under a right system), will be as strong in men and women in these times as it was in those cases of the true nobility who have from time to time risen up to dignify and bless human nature.

Our people need to look within themselves for all resources and address themselves to the great interests of humanity, as they rise to a broader view and better understanding of the general situation. OGDEN WHITLOCK.

CHICAGO, Dec. 28, 1873.

"BREAD OR BLOOD"—MRS. SWISSHELM AGAIN.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: I do not wonder that you disclaim any responsibility for, or sympathy with, my views on the labor question. You have, no doubt, been inoculated with the common American malady,—benevolence,—a malady which too often closes the ear to the voice of justice, and opens it to any sound of sorrow. It will now make our citizens only too ready to forget that the cry for bread is accompanied with that of blood; and that the men who ask favors by force should be firmly met by that power which they wantonly insult. If your City Government is not able to stand in its constitutional limits and attend to its lawful business, you should send to some museum, for a wax Emperor or sawdust King, and put him at the head of affairs.

Let these men who threaten the peace of the city know that the business of our Governments—National, State, and Municipal—is to protect every man in his right to take care of himself, and prevent his encroachment on the rights of others; and that they have nothing whatever to do with providing either work or bread for any one. Other people should remember that the cost of a torchlight-procession would buy out several bakeries, and that it is not hungry men who get up those expensive parades. The price of a pint of beer, a plug of tobacco, or a good cigar, would buy a loaf; and the men who spend their earnings for beer, in summer, should not complain if left without bread in winter; neither have they a right to demand that those who do without beer shall divide their bread with them when the pinch comes.

One important fact is overlooked in this connection, and this is, that tens of thousands of women, in different parts of the country, live and support families on one-third the wages received by any class of men. When they can do this, what hinders any man laying up, when he has work, the means of support when he has none? No more mischievous rule ever was adopted than that so common among workingmen; i. e., spending their wages as fast as they get them, and making no provision for sickness, old age, or lack of employment; and that is a false prudence, a mistaken friendship, which steps in to relieve destitution clearly the result of improvidence.

The law of Nature is, that every creature shall provide for its own wants, preserve its own existence, and take care of its own offspring; and decrees that those who neglect this duty shall perish, to make room for more worthy types. Internationals deny the existence of God and the truths of Christianity, which alone can justify any interference by society with the right of any individual to starve in winter who has neglected in summer to make provision for that period. They should live by their faith, practice what they profess to believe, and in no law outside that of the Christian is their claim to assistance recognized. One of the compensations, and the principal one, for an extremely rigorous climate is, that it freezes all the fools. A man in Sweden, Norway, or Minnesota, must have forethought, must practice self-denial in summer or die in winter; and this is the reason why Northern races conquer those of the South. This climate is sufficiently serene to nurture a hardy, industrious, provident people; and Benevolence has no right to step in and try to defeat Providence in His inexorable plan for peopling these prairies with a self-sustaining, independent population. This country was not made for paupers, or for that class of men who spend large wages in hurtful luxuries, and demand alms, with threats of revolvers, whenever the supplies stop.

The rate of wages in Chicago, since the fire, leaves every man without excuse for destitution. Men, especially, who have lived in Europe on the wages there, and have lived up to their last dime here, have been fearfully demoralized, and should be taught economy, for the future, at any cost of suffering now. It was in that grand old common school, of which Destitution is Principal, that the New England forefathers and their children graduated with such honors as have made them foremost in the march of the world's progress. There was no one to supply the wants of the early settlers, and to this fact, more than to all others, New England owes her faculty for raising men. Let any community, or class in a community, know that some one will take care of it in winter, and it will soon become such an unmitigated nuisance that yellow-fever, cholera, or any other pestilence which would sweep it from the earth, would be a public blessing.

The City of Chicago had already made provision for aiding her poor, and in a general panic it is well that many should be assisted; but the alms distributed here after the Fire have matured an unusual supply of sturdy beggars, who demand your money or your life; and the authorities of the city may as well meet them with an iron wall of defense this winter as next, if she is not ambitious to become the general rendezvous of that class of folks who mean to be supported at public cost whenever their individual improvidence, extravagance, or idleness has made them feel the need of support.

JANE GREY SWISSHELM.

SOME SUGGESTIONS.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: It appears to me that those laborers who have some means left yet, and anticipate a want of work this winter in Chicago, would do better to go South till summer, and thus save much of the cost of living in a Northern climate. There may be classes of work there also which cannot here be carried on in winter.

It has also occurred to me that the city could issue bonds for a limited amount, and purchase with these bonds, either by money procured by their sale or by a direct exchange of them, fuel, coal, clothing, and building materials. The fuel, coal, and clothing they could use partially in place of money, and hire laborers therewith, at a low price, to be fixed by the city, to work up the materials into city buildings, and commence at once, in this way, operations on the new Court-House. CITIZEN.

DIVISION OF PROPERTY.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Now that the labor question has assumed so serious an aspect, and appears to grow of graver importance, year by year, would it not be well for some of the great minds of our country, who profess to be interested in and act as leaders to the movement, to make it more clear to the minds of those who do not understand, what is the benefit, or where the justice, in dividing among all men equally the accumulated wealth in our land, as this seems to be their chief aim,—giving to those who have neither the brains nor inclination to make or keep the wealth which, by the exercise of superior faculties, other men have accumulated after years of hard toil. Did the great Creator divide wisdom and genius, or any of the qualities essential to success, equally to each inhabitant of the world? I think we will all answer No; and might we not as well complain of this partiality? As there are superior minds in literature, the arts and sciences, why should there not be as well those to whom the gift of acquiring wealth has been imparted more than to others?

In this country of ours, where every one has the opportunity to obtain at least a competency by frugality, industry, and perseverance, it seems hardly credible that Communistic principles could gain even a hearing.

It is not here, as in European countries, that the fortunes and estates were usurped by a favored few, and are possessed from generation to generation by one family; but most of our rich men have worked from the lowest rounds of the ladder; and should these men be compelled to divide with others who are too impatient to work contentedly until their time, or are too improvident to save for the rainy day in the future? The laborer works but ten hours per day, and yet often receives more compensation than clerks in most of the business-houses, who more often average twelve and fourteen hours; and yet these same clerks never rebel or complain; they work on for the best interest of their employer, hoping at some future time to receive increased remuneration, as they become more proficient in their duties; and it is only by principles of strict economy and saving that the few from the many hundreds employed in a large firm ever succeed in becoming more than an ordinary clerk. It is almost an axiom that we never earn so little but what we may save a little, and that is the real secret of success. Does the workingman labor after hours, or would he without extra compensation, although it were understood he would receive the benefit in the future? How difficult it was, during the time the burnt district was rebuilding, to induce some of these very men who are now crying "Down with the capitalist!" to work half a holiday, though it might be the loss of the building to stop then. Is it that the laborer does not take the interest in his work, that makes it harder? To do the least he can do is his motto; and how can he expect the man for whom he works to have sympathy or interest in his welfare when he takes so little in that of his employer? Were not these workingmen well aware, during the past year, that there would be scarcity of work this winter; or did they not look a few months ahead, only thinking of the present, and unable to comprehend the warnings of the papers, given in ample time, that they might prepare for what has come, in the then future?

It is impossible to suppose that, if all the wealth of the world were equally divided among men, it would remain so any length of time, any more than, if all the knowledge were so dispersed, it would ever continue to be for any time.

God has created us with different degrees of various faculties, and those who had a thirst after knowledge would obtain it, and those who had the ability and inclination to acquire wealth would soon return to their former possessions, and even greater, as there would be the many more for them to acquire it of, who know not how to keep it, instead of the few, before the division, who were their equals in the contest.

I do not deny but what there are fundamental wrongs in our present labor system, but such a remedy as the demagogues propose is preposterous, and would be the cause of "confusion worse confounded," even though it were possible. W. G. G.

THE WORKINGMEN'S QUESTION.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Webster, in his reply to Hayne, Jan. 26, 1830, said:

When the mariner has been tossed for many days in thick weather on an unknown sea, he naturally avails himself of the first pause in the storm, the earliest glance of the sun, to take his latitude, and ascertain how far the elements have driven him from his true course. Let us imitate his prudence, and, before we float further, refer to the point from which we departed, that we may at least conjecture where we now are.

Let us have a reading of the workingmen's resolutions:

The subjoined propositions, adopted by the workingmen, were sent to the Clerk, who read them to the Council:

At a meeting of workingmen, assembled at Turner Hall on West Twelfth street, Dec. 21, the following resolutions were presented and unanimously adopted, and a committee of workingmen were appointed to present the same to the Common Council and solicit their wisest consideration:

WHEREAS, In consequence of the existing financial and commercial crisis, and the general want of employment which has manifested itself, we find ourselves without the necessaries of life, and claiming, as we do, the right to live, we are compelled to address the Mayor and Common Council of the City of Chicago for the means of obtaining the most necessary means of subsistence, and therefore most respectfully submit to the authorities the following propositions for the relief of our present distressed condition:

1. Work for all those unemployed who are willing and able to work at the rate of eight hours a day, with sufficient wages.

2. Advances either in money or provisions for those to whom no immediate employment can be given who are without the necessary means of living.

3. The distribution of the advances shall be superintended by a committee chosen by the working classes, for the purpose that aid be given only to really needy and deserving persons.

4. In case the funds of the city are insufficient the city credit be resorted to for the purpose of obtaining a loan.

We confidently trust and expect that the City Government will give due consideration to our just demands for the immediate relief of our distressed circumstances, as we are unable to endure the hardships any longer.

This was more than one week ago; and it may be in order now to inquire, what has been done to alleviate the suffering of these people?

There was a Committee appointed by the Council to meet with their Committee, to agree upon doing something for their relief; and the Mayor, in a speech, expressed a willingness in the same direction, when he said: "I wish to assure you and our friends that I agree with you that something ought to be done, and that my efforts shall not cease until something is done, in behalf of those whom you represent here to-night."

By a conference between these two Committees, it was decided to consult with the officers of the Relief and Aid Society on Wednesday, the 24th inst.; but the Mayor was informed in time, by some of these gentlemen, that the conference could not take place at that time, but could on Friday evening, and in the Council Chamber; and he so reported to the Workingmen's Committee. Then it was determined that Friday evening should be the time, and the Council-Hall the place, for the conference.

The Committee met on Friday evening, but again it was not convenient for the officers of the Relief and Aid Society to meet them. The Mayor, however, explained that, if the Committees would visit the Relief and Aid Society's rooms, on LaSalle street, its officers would meet them there; and the Committees accordingly went there, and had the long-hoped-for conference, the result of which was simply nothing at all. I will not review the discussion of that meeting—for it is well known, and can be perused in full in the Saturday papers—further than to say that it was entirely besides the point. The evening was taken up in the delivery of a rambling harangue by Mr. Hoffman, and a trenchant reply by Mr. Dexter, completely grinding Mr. Hoffman to powder; and about the only question decided, or accepted as decided, was, that the Relief and Aid Society had in their possession over $600,000, which they could produce in half an hour. And the papers come out now and say that Mr. Hoffman is demolished, the Society has all this money, and the whole matter is settled. A remarkable conclusion!

The question still recurs, how to help 20,000 poor people who one week ago marched our streets asking for help, which so far they have not received! That question has not been decided. It stands before this community as unsolved to-day as it was at the mass-meeting of the people. And I submit, therefore, that the fact that Mr. Hoffman is demolished, and the Relief and Aid Society has the money, cuts no figure here, save so far as to show Mr. Hoffman that he was overmatched by abler men, and that this Society should now pay out the money. "We have the money," say the officers of the Relief Society. "Then, since it is the people's money, pay it out to relieve the suffering," say the people. And is there any sophistry in this? What was this money contributed for? To be in bank and draw interest? No. To build blocks of buildings with? No. To put food in the stomachs and clothes upon the backs of paupers? No. It was contributed to the suffering people of Chicago. Then apply it so. The means can be devised if the willingness is shown; and a not inappropriate manner of distribution would be that suggested in the third article of the workingmen's resolutions; but, so long as men are generous only in promises, but little progress will be made.

The city, of course, cannot give employment to these people, and their demands on that point must remain unanswered. But they have a claim upon, and a right to, a share of the money held in trust for such as they, to the extent of their reasonable needs; and they ought to have it at once. JOHN CALVIN WALLIS.

THE COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

Awarding Contracts for Supplies—The Poor House

Salaries in the County Clerk's Office—The County Agent.

The County Commissioners met yesterday afternoon, President Ashton in the chair.

A communication from the Clerk of the Criminal Court, suggesting an enlargement of the vault for his use in the new Criminal Court and Jail building, was referred to the Committee on Public Buildings.

THE POOR-HOUSE.

The annual report of the Warden of the Poor-House was submitted and referred. The report covers the quarter ending Nov. 30, and shows that 540 people have been admitted during that time. Of these there were born in Ireland, 185; Germany, 70; England, 34; Sweden, 34; Denmark, 22; Scotland, 16; Norway, 15. There were no Americans. One of the inmates gave his occupation as "author"—of his own misery, in all probability. There were manufactured 892 articles of wearing apparel; and 542 articles, chiefly shirts, socks, and shoes, were issued to inmates. Seven babies were born during the quarter—five of them girls. There were carried over from the August quarter 430 inmates, making the total number at present 970. One hundred and fifty-seven paupers were buried.

FURNISHING.

The following proposals for furnishing and fitting up the Criminal Court and County Jail building were read and referred to the Committee on Public Buildings: Hennessy & Co., $19,889; A. H. Andrews, $20,385; Thomas Healy, $17,500; D. M. Swiney & Bro., $14,257; G. A. & H. Curtis, $14,774; John H. Carpenter $12,499; L. Wicke & Co., $22,…2.

SALARIES.

The Board then went into Committee of the Whole on the subject of salaries in the office of the County Clerk, Commissioner Harrison in the chair.

An order of the Judge of the County Court was read, by which is authorized an increase in the force in the County Clerk's office. A communication was also read from the County Clerk, giving the order of the Court as to the number of clerks.

Gen. Lieb, who was present, stated that he intended to administer the affairs of the office more satisfactorily than his predecessor had done, and to that end he should require an increased clerical force.

The Board then proceeded to act upon the matter, with the result as shown below. The motions for reduction proceeded almost wholly from Commissioners Clough, Burdick, Bogue, and Singer, while Commissioners Ashton, Crawford, Lonergan, and Johnson faithfully fought for the salaries as recommended.

The following table shows the salaries recommended by the County Clerk in his office, and also the items voted in the Committee of the Whole:

Clerks.	Am't asked.	Am't voted.
One Chief Deputy	$3,000	$2,500
One Deputy in charge of tax matters	2,500	1,800
One Deputy for redemptions	2,500	1,800
One Deputy for marriage licenses and certificates	1,500	1,500
One Deputy for Cashier	1,200	1,200
One tax appeal clerk	1,500	1,500
One clerk in charge of books and papers	1,200	1,200
Two record writers or recording clerks, each	1,200	1,200
FOR SERVICE IN THE COUNTY COURT.		
One Chief Deputy	2,500	2,500
One Assistant Deputy	2,000	1,800

The Committee of the Whole rose, reported progress, and asked leave to sit again.

MORE FEES.

The Committee on Equalization of Taxes reported recommending the payment of $8,371.75, the balance due Joseph Pollak, late County Clerk, as fees for copying Assessor's books and extending taxes and equalization. The report was concurred in.

RELIEF.

The Committee on Public Charities reported that the County Agent needs a larger office for the transaction of his business, and recommended that the Committee be authorized to rent and fit up a suitable building.

Commissioner Crawford thought there should be three depots of supplies, and with that view moved that the report be recommitted. This motion was lost.

Commissioner Harris urged that immediate action be taken in order to prevent suffering.

Commissioner Clough moved that the Committee be instructed to advertise for proposals for renting a suitable building.

Commissioner Harrison moved that the Committee be authorized to proceed at once to rent a suitable building, provided the rent should not exceed $100 per month. This motion was adopted.

CONTRACTS.

The Special Committee on bids for county printing, stationery, etc., reported, recommending the award of the contract to Cameron, Amberg & Co., at the rates stated in their bid.

The Special Committee on supplies of hardware, dry-goods, hats and caps, and bedding, reported, recommending the award of the hardware contract to Reinhardt & Multay; hats and caps, O. F. Crary & Co.; dry-goods, Andrew Higgins; bedding, O. H. Carpenter & Co. The report was concurred in.

The Special Committee on proposals for burying paupers, reported recommending the award ing the contract at $1.74 per corpse, no extra charge to be made for use of vault, or to relatives of deceased for burying in other cemeteries provided the distance was not greater than to the county burial ground. The report was concurred in.

The Special Committee to whom were referred the proposals for furnishing groceries, bread, flour, &c., reported recommending the award of contracts as follows:

McDonald & Wall, ginger alspice, cinnamon, raisins, oats, scrub-brushes, pails, washtubs, clothes-baskets, lamp burners and chimneys.

James Forsythe & Co.—Young hyson tea at 56 cents per pound for Hospital and Insane Asylum; black tea, 27 cents; ground coffee, 18 cents; coffee A. sugar, 10 cents; coffee C., 9½ cents; coffees, 25 to 28 cents; rice, barley, starch, corn meal, oat meal, split peas, ground feed, vinegar, tobacco, cranberries, prunes, currants, peaches, dried apples, lemons, kerosene oil, cloves, nutmegs, mustard, pickles, candles, cheese, syrups, salt, soap, mackerel, codfish, clothes-pins, matches, shoe-brushes, brooms, washboards, mopsticks, lamp wicks, chambers, lard, and crackers.

C. F. Periolat—Beans and hominy.

Fred Voltz—Flour at $6.40 per barrel.

J. F. Bean—Bread for the West Division at 3 cents per pound. J. F. Kleinham—Bread for the North Division at 3 cents. Schwainfurth & Brothers—Bread for the South Division and Hospital at 3 cents.

James Forsythe & Co.—All other articles not above specified.

The report was concurred in, and the Board adjourned until to-day at 2 o'clock.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing under the name of J. M. Smith & Co., is this day dissolved. All debts due said firm to be paid to J. M. Smith, who is alone authorized to receipt for same.

Chicago, Dec. 27, 1873.

AMUSEMENTS.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

FOUR NIGHTS ONLY AND A MATINEE.

SALVINI!

"The best living actor."—Robert Browning.

Mr. Maurice Grau has the honor to announce the Debut in Chicago of SIGNOR TOMMASO SALVINI, on

MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 5,

In the Great Biblical Tragedy of

SAMSON!

"No one can say that he has really seen Salvini who has not seen him in his grand and powerful impersonation of Samson."—Philadelphia Press.

Tuesday—DAVID GARRICK. Wednesday—OTHELLO. Friday—MORTE CIVILE. Saturday—Farewell Matinee—HAMLET.

Sale of Seats will commence Friday morning, Jan. 2. Full particulars in to-morrow's paper.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

NILSSON.

Ten Nights and Two Matinees of the

STRAKOSCH ITALIAN OPERA CO.

Commencing Monday Evening, Jan. 12, 1874.

The Company comprises the following artists:

MADAME CHRISTINE NILSSON,

M'LLE OSTAVA TORRIANI, M'LLE MARESI,

MISS ANNIE LOUISE CARY,

Signor ITALO CAMPANINI, M. VICTOR CAPOUL,

Sig. DEL PUENTE, Sig. MARRA,

Sig. SCOLARA, Sig. NANNETTI,

GRAND CHORUS AND ORCHESTRA.

Musical Director and Conductor..........Sig. MUZIO.

Assistant Conductor..........S. BEHRENS.

Further particulars shortly.

WEST SIDE OPERA HOUSE.

THIS EVENING ONLY—Scenes from the Life of the

NEWS BOY!

Songs and Character Pieces by the

HAMILTON FAMILY.

The proceeds go to the "HOME," 44 La Salle-st.

Admission, 25 cents.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

For one week only, the eminent English actor,

SHIEL BARRY,

Will appear in Charles Gayler's romantic scenic drama,

CHRISTMAS EVE, or The Grey Lady.

THADDY..........SHIEL BARRY.

Supported by a Strong Cast.

Monday and Tuesday Nights, and New Year's Matinee, 2 p. m. Wednesday and Thursday—THE REFUGEES.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.

SECOND WEEK of the GREAT SENSATION.

Unqualified success of Geo. Fawcet Rowe's grand scenic play,

THE GENEVA CROSS!

With its Great Cast, Superb Scenery, and Wonderful Mechanical Effects.

GRAND MATINEE NEW YEAR'S DAY.

In rehearsal—Another great scenic play, "MAGNOLIA."

MYERS' OPERA-HOUSE,

Monroe-st., bet. Dearborn and State.

Arlington, Cotton & Kemble's Minstrels.

An Uproar of Fun. Enormous Success of the Comical and Laughable Pantomime called SIMPLE SIMON. Exquisite Music, beautiful Tableaux, bewildering Tricks, and glowing Transformation Scene.

Mackin and Wilson, Bobby Newcomb, Geo. Davenport, Ben Cotton, Wm. Arlington, Billy Rice, Jno. R. Kemble in new and varied characters.

Grand New Year's Matinee Thursday afternoon. Every evening, and Saturday Matinee.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

On account of the great demand for seats and the remarkable anxiety to see more of

MR. SOTHERN

In his wonderful creation of

LORD DUNDREARY

It will be continued four days more, including New Year's Matinee. Friday—Benefit of Mr. Sothern—John Oxenford's new and original comedy, Dundreary's Brother Sam.

REDUCED PRICES.

Previous to removal to another city, the proprietor of the celebrated

DR. KAHN'S ANATOMICAL EXHIBITION,

148 CLARK-ST.,

Has reduced admission fee to

25 CENTS,

To enable rich and poor to see the most wonderful collection of works of Art and Nature ever exhibited in this city.

KINGSBURY MUSIC HALL.

MRS. ANN ELIZA YOUNG,

Nineteenth Wife of the Mormon Prophet,

BRIGHAM YOUNG,

Will give her experience of MORMONISM at the above hall, on the evenings of Friday and Sunday next, January 2 and 4, at 8 p. m.

Admission, 50c; Reserved Seats, ...

HALSTED-ST. OPERA HOUSE.

LAST WEEK OF

Frank Mac Evoy's New Hibernicon,

And IRISH COMEDY COMPANY.

Grand Matinee New Year's.

GLOBE THEATRE.

Tuesday, Wednesday, Matinee and Night, the favorite actress, MISS

AUGUSTA DARGON,

In the Beautiful Drama, RISING OF THE MOON.

New Year's Afternoon and Night—DEBORAH.

FINANCIAL.

ROBINSON, CHASE & CO.

BANKERS,

No. 18 Broad-st., N. Y.,

Transact a general banking business in all its details, allowing interest upon deposits to

BANKS, SAVINGS INSTITUTIONS, PRIVATE BANKERS, AND INDIVIDUALS.

Particular attention paid to the investment of

ESTATE AND TRUST FUNDS,

And information regarding the same furnished upon application.

Buy and sell upon commission Gold, United States Stocks, and all securities dealt in at the New York Stock Exchange.

First-class Municipal and Railroad Bonds negotiated.

EUGENE N. ROBINSON, THOMAS B. ATKINS,
GEORGE H. CHASE, WILLIAM T. MORRIS.

NOTICE.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given, that an application will be made by "The Remington Empire Sewing-Machine Company," and Incorporated Company, organized under and by virtue of the General Laws of the State of New York, to wit: An act entitled, "An act to authorize the formation of corporations for manufacturing, mining, mechanical, chemical, agricultural, horticultural, medical or curative, mercantile or commercial purposes," passed Feb. 17, 1848, and the laws amendatory thereof and supplementary thereto; having its chief business office at Ilion, in the County of Herkimer, N. Y., and that being the place in which the principal corporate property is situated; to the General Term of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, to be held at the Court-House, in the City of Syracuse, in the Fifth Judicial District, on the first Tuesday of January, 1874, at the opening of the court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for an order authorizing the said incorporated Company to assume the corporate name of "Remington Sewing-Machine Company."

Said application will be made under and by virtue of the provisions of chapter 322, of the session laws of 1870, entitled, "An act to authorize corporations to change their corporate names," passed April 21, 1870.

Dated Ilion, N. Y., Nov. 8, 1873.

PHILO REMINGTON,
President of said Incorporated Company.

THOS. RICHARDSON, Attorney, Ilion, N. Y.

NEW CHROMO.

NEW HOLIDAY CHROMO!

The Best Picture we have published; Subject

"THE BIRD FANCIER."

Given away by the

GREAT ATLANTIC & PACIFIC TEA CO.,

116 West Washington-st; 138 Twenty-second-st., Chicago.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

Stockholders' Meeting.

The regular annual meeting of the Stockholders of the North Chicago City Railway Company will be held at the office of the Company, 430 North Clark-st., on Tuesday, the 13th day of January, 1874, at 10 a. m., for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors and transacting such other business as may come before them.

HIRAM CRAWFORD, Sec'y.

HAVANA LOTTERY.

HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.

One-half of ticket No. 8,263, which drew $15,000 on Dec. 18, was sold by me. NEXT DRAWING JAN. 8, 1874. Great reduction in price of tickets. Wholes, $20; halves, $10; quarters, $5; tenths, $2, and twentieths, $1. German Government Lotteries. Prizes cashed. Orders promptly filled, and information given. P. O. Box 4,...

THEODOR ZSCHOCK, 116 Nassau-st., New York.

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

CHICAGO WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

THE LEADING NEWSPAPER IN THE NORTHWEST.

THE PAPER FOR THE

FARMER,

MECHANIC,

MANUFACTURER,

MERCHANT,

BANKER,

PROFESSIONAL MAN,

AND THE FIRESIDE.

PROSPECTUS FOR 1874.

The coming year promises to be the most eventful in a political sense that we have seen since the close of the war. The questions which have engrossed and divided the public mind during the past twenty years are rapidly passing away, and we find growing up in different parts of the country a party called by various names—in California the Independent party, in Iowa the Anti-Monopoly party, in Wisconsin the Reform party, in Illinois the Farmers' Movement—having a common purpose and inspiration, and exhibiting a strength which proves that it answers one of the chief demands of the hour. The CHICAGO TRIBUNE will give a large share of its attention to this NEW MANIFESTATION OF PUBLIC SENTIMENT. It holds:

1st. That the old party organizations are essentially corrupt and fraudulent. Having no longer any principles to carry into effect, they have become mere business enterprises, making a show of opposition to each other, but really sharing in the proceeds of profligate and dishonest legislation. To suppose that any healthful reform can flow from the pretended efforts of these worn-out and demoralized partnerships is altogether vain and illusory.

2d. That the tariff system now in vogue is a cunning device to rob the many for the benefit of the few, and that its effect is to cause farm products to exchange for about one-half the quantity of foreign or "protected" goods they would otherwise buy.

3d. That railroads cannot exact more than a fair rate of interest on the capital actually invested in them, and that when, in addition to this, they claim dividends on watered stock and fraudulent bonds, the State may rightfully interfere for the protection of the people; that unjust discriminations between different localities are in violation of law and should be prohibited.

4th. That subsidies or bounties of money, land, or public credit, to railway, steamship, or other corporations, are flagrant abuses of the powers of government, fraught with the gravest dangers to the people, and tending to promote corruption, extravagance, speculation, and financial disaster.

The general character of THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE is too well established to need recapitulation. It is always independent and fearless in the expression of its views. In its news department it is second to no paper in the United States. The Weekly Edition contains a carefully prepared summary of the news of the week, brought down to the hour of going to press.

Literary, political, financial, social, and agricultural topics will constitute, as heretofore, leading features of the Weekly Edition, and no pains will be spared to increase its attractiveness in these departments. Its market reports are unsurpassed, embracing all the information which farmers require for the intelligent transaction of business, both as sellers and buyers.

THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE is a large eight-page sheet, of the same size as the Daily Tribune, consisting of fifty-six columns of closely-printed matter, and, as a family newspaper and in its general make-up, is unsurpassed by any paper in the land.

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Daily Edition, one year	$12.00
Sunday Edition, one year	2.50

TRI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

Single Copy, one year	$6.00

Subscribers to the Weekly, previous to January 1, 1874, will be entitled to the paper from date of subscription to January 1, 1875.

☞ Postmasters and others forming Clubs may retain 10 per cent on all subscriptions, and add single copies at club rates after they are formed.

Remittances may be made by draft, money order, or registered letter, at our risk.

Specimen Copies Sent Free.

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RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—† Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted. ¶ Arrive Sunday at 8:00 a. m. § Daily.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL & GREAT WESTERN RAILROADS.

Depot, foot of Lake st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 67 Clark st., southeast corner of Randolph, and 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via main and air line)	* 5:00 a. m.	* 8:30 p. m.
Day Express	* 8:30 a. m.	* 9:00 p. m.
Jackson Accommodation	‡ 3:35 p. m.	§11:00 a. m.
Atlantic Express	§ 5:15 p. m.	§ 8:30 a. m.
Night Express	†*9:00 p. m.	‡*6:30 a. m.
GRAND RAPIDS AND PENTWATER.		
Morning Express	8:30 a. m.	9:00 p. m.
Night Express	†9:10 p. m.	*6:00 a. m.

HENRY C. WENTWORTH, General Passenger Agent.

CHICAGO & ALTON RAILROAD.

Chicago, Kansas City and Denver Short Line, via Louisiana, Mo., and Chicago, Springfield, Alton and St. Louis Through Line. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge. Ticket Offices: At Depot, and 122 Randolph-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Kansas City Ex. via Jacksonville, Ill. and Louisiana, Mo.	* 9:30 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Kansas City Fast Ex. via Jacksonville, Ill, and Louisiana, Mo	† 9:45 p. m.	‡ 7:30 a. m.
St. Louis Express, via Main Line	* 9:30 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
St. Louis Fast Ex. via Main Line	‡ 9:45 p. m	‡ 7:30 a. m.
St. Louis Ex. via Jacksonville	‡ 9:45 p. m.	‡ 7:30 a. m.
Springfield Express	* 9:30 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Springfield Fast Express	‡ 9:45 p. m.	‡ 7:30 a. m.
Jefferson City Express	† 9:45 p. m.	‡ 7:30 a. m.
Peoria, Keokuk & Burl'n Ex.	* 9:45 p. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Chicago & Paducah Railroad Ex.	* 9:30 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Wenona Lacon, Washington Ex.	* 4:30 p. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation.	* 4:30 p. m.	* 9:40 a. m.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY.

Union Depot, corner Madison and Canal-sts. Ticket Office 63 South Clark-st., opposite Sherman House, and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee, Prairie du Chien, & LaCrosse Day Express	* 9:30 a. m.	*11:00 a. m.
Milwaukee Mail and Express	* 5:00 p. m.	* 7:55 p. m.
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis Night Express	†10:00 p. m.	* 4:15 p. m.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

Depots—Foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av., and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket offices, No. 59 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and at depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	* 7:30 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Ottawa and Streator Passenger.	7:30 a. m.	8:00 p. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp.	* 9:00 a. m.	* 3:35 p. m.
Pacific Fast Line, for Omaha	*10:00 a. m.	* 3:35 p. m.
Kansas City, Leavenworth, Atchison & St. Joseph Exp.	*10:00 a. m.	* 3:35 p. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 3:15 p. m.	* 8:15 a. m.
Mendota, Ottawa & Streator Pass	* 4:20 p. m.	* 9:55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 5:30 p. m.	* 8:55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger (Sunday)	1:00 p. m.	10:00 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp.	* 9:30 p. m.	* 7:00 a. m.
Pacific Night Exp. for Omaha	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 7:45 a. m.
Kansas City, Leavenworth, Atchison & St. Joseph Exp.	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 7:45 a. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	* 7:45 a. m.	* 5:30 p. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	* 6:15 p. m.	* 7:20 a. m.
Texas Express	10:00 p. m.	7:45 a. m.

*Ex. Sundays. †Ex. Saturday. ‡Ex. Monday.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	* 8:15 a. m.	[illegible] p. m.
St. Louis Fast Line	† 8:15 p. m.	[illegible] a. m.
Cairo Mail	* 8:15 a. m.	[illegible] p. m.
Cairo Express	† 8:15 p. m.	[illegible] a. m.
Springfield Express	* 8:15 a. m.	[illegible] p. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	* 9:00 a. m.	* 3:55 p. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	* 9:00 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.
(a) Gilman Passenger	* 4:30 p. m.	* 9:20 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 6:10 a. m.	* 6:48 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 7:10 a. m.	* 7:45 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	§ 9:00 a. m.	* 8:45 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	§12:10 p. m.	* [illegible] a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 3:00 p. m.	§10:30 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 4:30 p. m.	§ 1:45 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 5:15 p. m.	* 5:20 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 6:10 p. m.	* 6:55 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*11:10 p. m.	* 7:40 p. m.

(a) Runs to Champaign on Saturdays.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD.

City offices, corner Randolph and LaSalle-sts., and 75 Canal-st., corner Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
a Pacific Fast Line	*10:15 a. m.	* 3:15 p. m.
a Dubuque Night Ex. via Clinton	†10:45 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
a Omaha Night Express	†10:45 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
a Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 a. m.	* 3:25 p. m.
a Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 p. m.	* 6:15 a. m.
b Milwaukee Mail	* 8:00 a. m.	*10:20 a. m.
b Milwaukee Express	* 9:30 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
b Milwaukee Passenger	* 5:00 p. m.	* 7:30 p. m.
b Milwaukee Passenger	§11:00 p. m.	§ 5:00 a. m.
b Green Bay Express	* 9:40 a. m.	* 7:00 p. m.
b St. Paul Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 7:15 a. m.
b Marquette Express	* 9:40 p. m.	* 6:45 a. m.
Madison & Winona Passenger	* 9:40 a. m.	* 7:00 p. m.

a—Depot corner of Wells and Kinzie-sts.
b—Depot corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts.

W. H. STENNETT, Gen. Pass. Agent.

COLORADO, KANSAS & NEW MEXICO.

Ticket and Freight Office, 77 Clark-st.

Special Inducements. Great New Route. A., T. & Sa Fe R. R. W. E. WEBB, Gen'l Ag't.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Omaha, Leavenw'th & Atchison Ex	*10:15 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
Peru Accommodation	* 5:00 p. m.	* 9:30 a. m.
Night Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

Depot, Van Buren-st., foot of LaSalle-st. Ticket offices, northwest corner Clark and Randolph-sts., and southwest corner Canal and Madison-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail	6:10 a. m.	10:00 p. m.
Special New York Express	8:30 a. m.	9:00 p. m.
Atlantic Express	§ 5:15 p. m.	§ 8:00 a. m.
Night Express	†9:40 p. m.	‡6:55 a. m.
South Chicago Accommodation	12:00 m.	1:50 p. m.

CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & CINCINNATI THROUGH LINE, VIA KANKAKEE ROUTE.

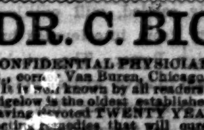
From the Great Central Railroad Depot, foot of Lake-st. Ticket office, 121 Randolph-st., near corner Clark; 75 La Salle-st., corner Washington, and at Illinois Central Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	* 7:30 a. m.	* 8:30 p. m.
Night Express	‡ 8:00 p. m.	* 8:00 p. m.

SCALES.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES OF ALL SIZES. FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO 111 AND 113 LAKE-ST.

PIANOS



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I am offering from date to January 1, 1874, my CELEBRATED PIANO, with all the latest improvements, at low prices for cash. Also, Musical instruments of any description at greatly reduced prices. S. LAWINSKI, 138 State-st.

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DR. C. BIGELOW

CONFIDENTIAL PHYSICIAN, 277 and 279 South Clark-st., corner Van Buren, Chicago.

It is well known by all readers of the papers that Dr. C. Bigelow is the oldest established physician in Chicago, having devoted TWENTY YEARS OF HIS LIFE in perfecting remedies that will cure positively all cases of CHRONIC AND SPECIAL DISEASES in both sexes. SEPARATE PARLORS for ladies and gentlemen. Call. CORRESPONDENCE CONFIDENTIAL. Address all letters, with stamps, to Dr. C. BIGELOW, 277 and 279 South Clark-st.

Dr. A. G. Olin,

68 Randolph-st., corner State. Thirty Year's Experience among the afflicted with Private Diseases, in all their varied and complicated forms. Age and experience has enabled him to perfect remedies that never fail. He is the oldest and longest located Specialist in this city, and Guarantees Cures or No Pay. His late work, "Errors of Youth," Advice to Young Men or Old, thirty lectures delivered before the Chicago Medical Institute; Price 50 Cents. Circular especially to Ladies, two stamps. Invalids provided with private apartments, board, and attendance. Office hours from 9 a. m. to 8 p. m. Consultation Free.

NO CURE! NO PAY!! DR. KEAN,

360 South Clark-st., Chicago,

May be confidentially consulted, personally or by mail, free of charge, on all chronic or nervous diseases. DR. J. KEAN is the only physician in the city who warrants cures or no pay. Green Book, illustrated, 50 cents.

DR. STONE,

13 W. MADISON-ST., CHICAGO, (a regular graduate in medicine), treats all Chronic Diseases, of both sexes. Cures guaranteed. All Female Difficulties treated with success. Medicines furnished. Consultation free. A book on special diseases, circulars, &c., for married folks—free for two stamps. All letters confidential.

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Continues to cure all Chronic, Nervous, and Urinary Diseases of both sexes, and may be confidentially consulted, personally or by mail, free of charge. Female difficulties treated with success. ... Medical Treatise to ladies and gentlemen sent free.

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Daily, by mail	$12.00	Sunday	$2.50
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TO-DAY'S AMUSEMENTS.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE—Madison street, between Dearborn and State. Engagement of Shiel Barry. "Christmas Eve; or, The Gray Lady."

HOOLEY'S THEATRE—Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. "The Geneva Cross."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Halsted street, between Madison and Monroe. Engagement of E. A. Sothern. "Our American Cousin."

GLOBE THEATRE—Desplaines street, between Madison and Washington. Engagement of Miss Augusta Dargon. "Rising of the Moon."

MYERS' OPERA-HOUSE—Monroe street, between Dearborn and State. Arlington, Cotton, and Kemble's Minstrels. "Simple Simon." Minstrelsy and comicalities.

WEST SIDE OPERA-HOUSE—No. 99 West Randolph street. Entertainment for the benefit of the Newsboys' Home.

HALSTED STREET OPERA-HOUSE—Corner Halsted and Harrison streets. MacEvoy's "Hibernicon."

DR. KAHN'S MUSEUM OF ANATOMY—Clark street, between Madison and Monroe.

The Chicago Tribune.

Tuesday Morning, December 30, 1873.

Col. Baker, of the *Illinois State Journal*, has received the appointment of Consul to Buenos Ayres.

The English steamer Becklow was wrecked near Gibraltar recently, and twenty-two out of twenty-three of those on board were lost.

Stevens Point, Wis., was visited by a disastrous conflagration on Sunday night, which was not checked until nineteen business-houses were destroyed, involving a loss of about $50,000. That persistent foe of property, a kerosene lamp, was the incendiary.

A cheering sign of the gradual recovery of the country from the effects of the recent financial crisis is shown in the fact that many of the largest manufactories in New England will resume operations this week. All the Fall River mills commenced work yesterday.

It is intimated in the Washington dispatches that Mr. Caleb Cushing's nomination as Minister to Spain will be confirmed immediately, and without the usual committee reference, and that he will be ready to leave in about three weeks. With the exception of some general suggestions touching the Virginius complication, Mr. Cushing will go to Madrid uninstructed.

The engineers' strike still continues. In some quarters, however, it is weakening, but there are rumors that on the 1st of January, notwithstanding the Wilson manifesto, it will be general. The action of the Committees of the Brotherhood in this city, representing six of the principal roads centering here, refusing to submit to the proposed reduction of wages on the 1st, seems to confirm these rumors. The outrageous railroad depredations still continue. Yesterday, ten locomotives were disabled in Indianapolis; a Vincennes freight train was thrown from the track; and the Little Miami Railroad was obstructed in several places. The Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & Columbus Company has offered a large reward for the discovery of the perpetrators of the depredations on that road.

The list of Jay Cooke & Co.'s assets, as filed in the Bankrupt Court, consist mainly of Northern Pacific securities. These securities are held in various ways, to the following amount:

As collateral for notes of individuals	$ 201,666
Notes of N. P. Company, secured by N. P. bonds	3,288,241
Open account of N. P. Company	2,178,365
Interest account, N. P. Company	37,292
N. P. bonds and stock on ledger	421,110
Total	$4,126,674

It is very evident from this showing why the banking firm of Jay Cooke & Co. was the first to yield to the financial storm. The Northern Pacific bonds which are noted above as collaterals for individual notes were probably sold to the holders, whose notes were taken in payment. It is not likely, therefore, that anything more will be realized from this portion of Northern Pacific securities than from Northern Pacific notes, bonds, or stocks held directly.

Mr. Caleb Cushing, whom the President has appointed to succeed Gen. Sickles as Minister to Spain, is credited with the authorship of an article in a Washington paper, attacking the positions taken by Attorney-General Williams in the Virginius matter. After deciding that the Virginius had no right to carry the American flag, Mr. Williams took the ground that the flag, though unlawfully carried, still entitled the vessel to immunity from interference by Spain or any other foreign Power. The article which Mr. Cushing is said to have written holds that this is tantamount to saying not that the flag protects the ship, but that the mask protects the malefactor. To insist upon it would be to license piracy on the high seas, provided the pirates hoist the American flag when hard pushed. Whether Mr. Cushing wrote this article or not, the position taken in it is perfectly sound, and, if it is the sentiment of Mr. Cushing, it becomes evident that he ought to have been appointed to Gen. Sickles' place before now. He might have saved the American people several millions of dollars, which have been recklessly thrown away on the Navy.

The Chicago produce markets were generally firmer yesterday, with a large aggregate of transactions. Mess pork was in active demand, and 40@45c per brl higher, closing at $14.30 cash, an $14.80 seller February. Lard was in good request, and 15@20c per 100 lbs higher, closing at $8.40 cash, and $8.75@8.80 seller February. Meats were quiet and ⅛@¼c higher, at 5⅛@5¼c for shoulders, 6¾@7c for short ribs, 7⅛@7¼c for short clear, and 8⅛@8¾c for green hams. Dressed hogs were quiet and easier, at $5.85@6.00 per 100 lbs. Highwines were more active and steady at 93c per gallon. Flour was quiet and firm at $5.25@5.75 for good shipping spring extras. Wheat was active, and ½@1c higher, closing at $1.16½ cash, $1.17 seller January, and $1.20⅛ seller February. Corn was active, and 1⅛c higher, closing at 54⅛c seller January, and 55⅜c seller February. Oats were in better demand, and ⅛c higher, closing at 36c cash, and 36⅛c seller January. Rye was quiet and easier, at 77@77½c. Barley was dull for No. 2, at $1.28, and stronger for No. 3, at $1.12@1.13 for good. Live hogs were active at 15@20c advance, or at $4.75@5.35. The cattle market was moderately active and steady, with sales at $2.50@5.85. Sheep were quiet and lower.

The Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western Railroad Company is the next to be summoned for investigation. On the 10th of January ensuing, a special town meeting will be held at Bloomington, at which the officers of the road will be called upon to plead to the following strong indictment: 1. That the cost of the road per mile is too high. 2. That the second mortgage was fraudulently issued. 3. That the President and Directors have organized a coal mine Credit Mobilier, similar to the Barclay coal mines in the Gilman, Clinton & Springfield Company's operations. 4. That the Directors have issued four or five millions of stock to themselves without consideration. 5. That the earnings of the road have been fraudulently and illegally applied. 6. That there is a conspiracy to get the road out of State control entirely. In addition to these grave points of investigation, the people of Santa Anna Township will hold a meeting, Jan. 6, to consider the expediency of enjoining the collection of the tax for payments of interest on the construction bonds issued by that township. If only one or two of the counts in this strong indictment are established, the Courts will have to step in to the defense of the stockholders.

At the regular meeting of the Common Council last evening a resolution was offered and laid over, calling for the appointment of a special committee to consider the proposition to sell the Lake Front property to the railroads. An ordinance was submitted, and referred, granting the privilege of selling liquor on Sundays with closed doors. A proposition to turn the old Post-Office into a temporary Court-House was also referred. The most important business of the evening was the report of the Committee on Printing, designating the *Inter-Ocean* as the corporation newspaper, which was laid over until Monday next. The Committee met in the afternoon, and, upon ascertaining that the *Times* refused to recede from its demand of 75 cents per square, rescinded its resolution passed some days ago, and designated the *Inter-Ocean*, which had offered to do the work at 45 cents per square, as the city printer. As the rate proposed by the *Times* is nearly double the present rates, and as the *Staats-Zeitung* would have come in for the same rate, making an aggregate of $1.50 per square, the action of the Committee was well taken, and is in the interests of economy and retrenchment, however much it may excite the indignation of the *Times* or distress the *Staats-Zeitung*, at the prospect of losing the extra consideration without services rendered, which it would have had, had the *Times* been designated as was at first contemplated. If that calamity had occurred, the workingmen would have had just cause for their assault upon the city authorities.

CHICAGO TRADE IN 1873.

In THE TRIBUNE yesterday appeared the annual exhibit of the grain and provision trade of this city for 1873. The exhibit is marvelous even to our own citizens. It must be remembered that there was a partial failure of the corn, oats, and barley crops, and that during the last two years human ingenuity has been at work to divert freights from Chicago, by carrying them across the State and around the city, either to ports on Lake Erie, or directly to New York and Philadelphia. We have labored also under the great disadvantage of a shortage of cars on the part of the various railroads to do the transportation asked of them. Had there been a sufficiency in the means of transportation, the volume of receipts would have been much greater. The receipts of flour and grain during 1873 have reached the enormous aggregate of 2,500,000 *tons*, or, as our statistician puts it, "an average of 4.65 tons every sleeping and waking minute in the year, including Sundays." All this stuff has been received, warehoused, and shipped, with ease, safety, and without delay. The working machinery is made up of fifteen elevators, and several storehouses for flour. The receipts and shipments of breadstuffs for three years compare as follows:

RECEIPTS.

	1873.	1872.	1871.
Flour, brls	2,276,196	1,532,014	1,412,177
Wheat, bu	25,187,516	12,724,141	14,439,656
Corn, bu	38,489,334	47,366,087	41,853,138
Oats, bu	13,584,308	15,061,715	14,789,414
Rye, bu	1,107,726	1,129,086	2,011,788
Barley, bu	4,001,534	5,251,750	4,069,410
Totals	96,731,598	88,426,842	83,518,202

SHIPMENTS.

	1873.	1872.	1871.
Flour, brls	2,198,132	1,361,328	1,287,574
Wheat, bu	23,070,644	12,169,046	12,905,449
Corn, bu	36,482,652	47,013,552	36,716,030
Oats, bu	15,281,501	12,255,537	12,151,247
Rye, bu	942,910	775,605	1,325,867
Barley, bu	4,261,336	5,032,308	2,908,113
Totals	91,035,703	88,364,224	71,800,785

The totals given include the equivalent of flour reduced to bushels of wheat. The value of the breadstuffs received was about $65,550,000. The city consumption taken from store during the year was about 4,400,000 bushels of all kinds, and the stock on hand was: Flour, barrels, 35,000; wheat, bushels, 1,645,000; corn, bushels, 1,155,000; oats, bushels, 420,000; rye, bushels, 72,000; barley, bushels, 420,000.

This exhibit of the trade in breadstuffs is without parallel in the history of any city in the United States. The grand total of 96,731,000 bushels of grain received in a single year is one of the marvels of the age.

During the calendar year ending Dec. 27, the total number of hogs packed was 1,966,000, costing $29,000,000, yielding 229,000 tons of product, worth $28,000,000. The receipts and shipments of provisions for the three years thus compare:

RECEIPTS.

	1873.	1872.	1871.
Beef, brls	7,098	14,512	53,289
Pork, brls	38,033	121,023	68,949
Cured meats, lbs	52,270,706	48,256,615	30,150,899
Lard, lbs	21,786,592	19,911,797	17,662,798
Tallow, lbs	7,389,649	6,019,606	....
Dressed hogs, No.	218,626	236,905	272,466
Live hogs, No.	4,300,000	3,252,623	2,380,083
Cattle, No.	765,000	684,075	543,050
Sheep, No.	301,353	310,211	315,053

Total value of receipts of above, in 1873, equals $93,400,000.

SHIPMENTS.

	1873.	1872.	1871.
Beef, brls	40,515	39,911	89,452
Pork, brls	100,900	208,664	149,724
Cured meats, lbs	341,402,831	238,727,484	163,113,891
Lard, lbs	92,798,127	85,040,785	61,029,853
Tallow, lbs	10,768,730	5,812,527	....
Dressed hogs, No.	172,448	145,701	169,473
Live hogs, No.	2,174,886	1,835,594	1,162,286
Cattle, No.	509,866	510,025	401,927
Sheep, No.	106,546	145,016	135,084

The following tables show the receipts and shipments of other articles of produce for the same periods:

RECEIPTS.

	1873.	1872.	1871.
Butter, lbs	20,985,054	14,574,777	13,231,452
Wool, lbs	33,841,113	28,181,509	27,926,621
Hides, lbs	38,901,423	32,387,905	25,026,034
Broom-corn, lbs	7,950,639	......	......
Seeds, lbs	49,173,990	44,755,412	20,234,146
Potatoes, bu	1,169,500	1,214,071	......
Salt, brls	677,343	606,673	703,917
Liquors and high-wines, brls	72,942	163,991	120,969
Lead, lbs	No report	20,235,635	13,845,101
Coal, tons	1,100,000	1,293,024	1,061,472
Lumber, m	1,084,398	1,183,659	1,039,328
Shingles, m	507,878	610,824	647,595
Lath, m	85,113	......	......
Cotton, lbs	777,749	......	......
Tea, lbs	11,675,680	......	......
Tobacco, lbs	17,819,304	......	......

SHIPMENTS.

	1873.	1872.	1871.
Butter, lbs	10,813,422	11,497,537	11,049,367
Wool, lbs	31,444,923	27,720,089	24,351,524
Hides, lbs	31,683,968	28,959,292	22,462,864
Broom-corn, lbs	6,654,598	......	......
Seeds, lbs	25,382,413	22,358,542	14,213,989
Potatoes, bu	402,600	94,249	......
Salt, brls	580,511	513,850	450,138
Liquors and high-wines, brls	80,432	169,564	171,031
Lead, lbs	......	10,842,717	5,994,751
Coal, tons	......	177,687	96,833
Lumber, m	558,455	417,827	541,223
Shingles, m	405,259	436,827	558,385
Lath, m	56,284	......	......
Cotton, lbs	73,236	......	......
Tea, lbs	2,338,773	......	......
Tobacco, lbs	6,160,903	......	......

The total value of the receipts for 1873 is $70,630,000.

The values of the receipts in these several branches of trade show a respectable footing, and may be summarized thus:

Breadstuffs	$ 65,550,000
Live stock and provisions	93,400,000
Lumber, butter, wool, etc	70,630,000
Add for cheese, hay, poultry, eggs, etc	10,420,000
Grand total	$240,000,000

In previous issues of THE TRIBUNE we have given the tables showing the aggregate product of manufactured goods, as well as the aggregates of the general wholesale trade of the city, not included in the grain, provision, or manufacturing tables. The grand result of all these items, taking them by classes, may be thus stated:

Sales of merchandise	$173,000,000
Live stock received	93,400,000
Breadstuffs received	65,550,000
Lumber, lath, shingles	14,000,000
Butter, wool, coal, etc	56,630,000
Other produce received	10,420,000
Wholesale, other than above	4,500,000
Manufactures not included in sales by wholesale	121,500,000
Grand total for 1873	$539,000,000
For 1872	450,800,000
For 1870	402,500,000

The figures for 1872 were for the twelve months following the fire.

The great increase in the year 1873 over that of 1872 was mainly due to the increased receipts in breadstuffs and live-stock, and in manufactures. The number of hogs packed in the calendar year 1873 was, in round numbers, 2,000,000, against 1,200,000 the previous year.

Considering the panic and the general disturbance of trade occurring in what is ordinarily the busiest season in this city, the exhibit of Chicago compares favorably with that of past years, and shows that the progress and growth of her trade suffers no abatement, and that the confidence in her stability, so general throughout the country, has not been misplaced. That there may be individual failures here as elsewhere is to be expected, but that the city has received, or is likely to receive, any check, is sufficiently disproved by the exhibit of 1873.

THE RAILROADS AND THE ENGINEERS.

It will scarcely fail to strike the public that the railroads are justifying the character the farmers are disposed to give them, by reducing the wages of the locomotive engineers 10 per cent on account of the hard times, and raising the rates of through freight from 20 to 30 per cent at the same time. The embargo of ice on the Erie Canal, and the enforced abandonment of lake navigation for the winter, are no sooner announced than the trunk railroads form the regular annual combination for an increase of rates. That is to say, competition having been temporarily suspended, they form the natural alliance of monopolists, and demand an average of 25 per cent increase for their services. This action is not unexpected, but it becomes more conspicuous than usual this year in view of the fact that the railroads are exercising their power both ways,—over their patrons and over their employes. If the railroads are to increase their earnings 25 per cent during the winter, it would seem that they could afford to pay their employes the wages which they have received while rates were 25 per cent lower. The information concerning the engineers' strike, which was published yesterday, with the exception of the reported outrages near Cincinnati and Logansport, can scarcely have failed to attract public sympathy toward them in their present relations toward their employers. In the first place, the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers is about the only trades-union which consistently discountenances strikes. With this check on their action, it is not likely that the engineers would have resisted the reduction of their wages without good cause. Aside from this, an investigation into their pay shows that, without counting the peculiar risk, responsibility, and exposure of locomotive engineers, they still do not receive the average wages of skilled workmen. The amount of their pay is made to depend upon the number of hours they work, so that it is necessary that a man shall make eight days of twelve hours each in a week in order to earn a fair compensation even at the present rates. The average pay of a locomotive engineer runs from $90 to $110 a month, very rarely exceeding the latter figure, and more frequently falling under the former. It would require that the railroads should be in a very straitened condition to warrant a reduction on such pay as this. The locomotive engineer, who is at best overworked and underpaid, is held responsible for thousands of human lives in the course of the year, and the railroads cannot, in justice to the traveling public, drive off experienced men to take up with less competent and efficient men at reduced wages. The trouble seems to be confined to the roads operated by the Pennsylvania Company, which is presumably a party to the New York combination for increasing the rates of freight. It cannot afford, at this juncture of affairs, to be unreasonable in its treatment of the engineers in its employ.

SALARY-GRAB AND CONTINGENT FUNDS.

The first subject for the consideration of Congress after the holiday recess should be the reduction of national expenditures. It may be accepted as a foregone conclusion that Secretary Richardson's proposition for increased taxation will receive no favor from any quarter, and it is probable that the Secretary himself will be forced to withdraw his recommendation as an egregious error. The first reduction in expenditures should be in answer to the public demand for a return to the old pay of Congress before the salary-grab,—a demand that is by no means satisfied by the Hurlbut bill passed in the House. The pay of Senators, Representatives, and Delegates should be made $5,000, and not $6,000. But this is a small matter compared to the other omissions of the Hurlbut bill. The salary of the President should likewise be reduced to what it was before the grab; but, if the loyalty of the Republicans in Congress will not permit them to do this, then let them, at least, go to work at the reduction of the President's "Contingent Fund," which Mr. Dawes estimates to be $70,000 a year, and which is generally conceded to be as much as $50,000, thus making the President's actual pay nearly half a million for a term of four years. Let the other more remote perquisites of the Executive, not included in the regular Contingent Fund, be subjected to an inspection, and, when found unnecessary or excessive, let them be wiped out or cut down. For instance, one of the President's military secretaries some months ago accepted a position in private life, and it was supposed that he had retired from public office. Now the statement is made that his resignation has never been accepted. It is the duty of Congress to ascertain whether he has drawn his pay as an army officer and military secretary. Another instance: Mr. Fred Grant, a son of the President, holds the rank of Lieutenant in the army. He is a recent graduate of the Military School, and has never done any real service in the army. Yet he was given the rank and pay of Lieutenant-Colonel on the pretense that Gen. Sheridan wanted him on his staff. Young Grant having been recalled to Washington on recruiting service, he is permitted to hold the rank and pay of Lieutenant-Colonel. Let the work of reduction begin at the top by cutting off the useless and extravagant perquisites of the President's personal and official families. If the President is henceforth to receive $50,000 a year, instead of $25,000, it is proper for Congress to inquire whether he cannot dispense with a large portion of the $70,000 a year appropriated for his "contingent" expenses.

After the "contingent" allowances of the Executive shall have been carefully revised, let Congress repeal the increase of pay and allowances voted to the various Congressional and Departmental employes in the salary-grab law. It has been estimated that this amounts to $2,000,000 a year, which could be saved to the people if Congress will comply with the reasonable demand that all salaries shall be put back to what they were before the adoption of the grab-law. After this, it will be in order to revise the Contingent Funds, so called, of the Departments, which are moneys to be used at the discretion of the Chiefs after all the regular expenses have been specially provided for. In going over the last bill of appropriations, we find that the Treasury Department has more of these discretionary funds than any other, including its various bureaus, the mints, assay offices, etc. It was out of the Contingent Fund of the Treasury Department that $100,000 was taken to pay Baez for selling San Domingo, which that illustrious fugitive has probably laid up for the rainy day which has now come. The following is the list of totals of the various Contingent Funds:

Treasury Department	$515,545
State Department	32,500
Territories	11,000
War Department	65,000
Navy Department	17,900
Interior Department	239,000
Post-Office Department	43,900
Department of Justice	6,000
Total	$930,845

Here are nearly $1,000,000 a year intrusted to the heads of Departments, to be used pretty much at their own pleasure. Aside from this, there are Contingent Funds not actually provided for in the Appropriation bill, which accumulate out of the excessive estimates of the various Departments. Thus the Second Comptroller of the Treasury is allowed 98 clerks and messengers, and $138,000 a year is the sum appropriated for their compensation. If the Second Comptroller finds he can get along with 90 clerks instead of 98, he may save, perhaps, $8,000, which, instead of going back into the Treasury, is usually treated as a "Contingent" fund for his bureau. The latest way of using Contingent Funds has been in the purchase of horses and carriages for Cabinet officers and Chiefs of Bureaus.

After cutting down the President's allowances and the contingent funds of all kinds, and reducing their own salaries, Congress may go to work intelligently to reduce the regular appropriations.

THE PENITENTIARY BATH.

The testimony before the Coroner's Jury at the State Penitentiary in the cold-bath case, which resulted in the death of the convict Williams on the 12th inst., is now sufficiently complete to establish the fact that a most cruel outrage has been perpetrated, in violation of the prison regulations. The facts of the case, stated briefly, are, that the man Williams was reported by the guard, on the 10th inst., for not doing a reasonable day's work. The prisoner complained of being sick and unable to work, and said that his hands hurt him. He was taken to the sick-hall for examination, and was ordered by Dr. Mason to return to duty. As he continued negligent about his work, he was ordered by the Physician to be provided with the cold bath. The punishment was administered on the 12th. He was plunged under cold water twice by some of the officials, and, after that, twice by Deputy-Warden Hall, as he had resisted the punishment. When he was taken out the fourth time, the attendants noticed that his appearance was changed, and they went for the Physician, but he died in five minutes.

The *post mortem* examination shows conclusively that the bath, either directly or indirectly, caused his death; consequently, there can be but two theories in the case,—either that the convict died of strangulation by drowning, or from a rupture of the heart. In former cases, where this punishment has been administered it has been the practice of the Physician to be in attendance, and, after an immersion of the convict, to allow him to recover from its effects by the usual methods of restoring circulation. In this case he was not allowed this privilege, although he was plunged into cold water an unusual number of times, and the physician was not in attendance as he ought to have been. Such a punishment might have been dangerous even to a healthy man, but, in this case, the proof from the Physician's testimony is clear that the convict was an unhealthy man; that his heart was covered with an unusual quantity of fat; that this condition of the heart unfitted him for hard labor and would eventually lead to death; that any violent shock would have tended to produce a rupture of the heart. Dr. Curtis says: "The immediate cause of the alleged rupture of the heart might have been any excitement or shock of the system." Dr. Casey says: "A violent shock to such a man as Williams would be likely to produce serious results—rupture of the heart for instance." Dr. Bacon says: "A violent shock to a person with such a heart would produce an undue accumulation of blood. A cold bath produces a flow of blood to the heart, and this, a rupture from overdistention sometimes." Now, whether the theory of strangulation be true or not, and whether the rupture in the heart was produced by physical causes, precipitated by the bath, or by the knife of Dr. Mason, the testimony shows that the punishment produced death and was due to carelessness and ignorance combined. Dr. Casey says in his testimony: "A physician could have told the condition of the heart by examination before death. It would be gross neglect in a physician to order a violent shock without a knowledge of the condition of his patient." Dr. Curtis says: "The deceased's health could have been ascertained by medical examination before his death," and yet Dr. Mason had examined him after he was reported by the Warden, and found nothing the matter with him, and, after sleeping eleven hours upon the stone floor of his "solitary" cell, the diseased man was plunged into cold water four times at 7 o'clock in the morning. The cause for such ignorance or carelessness as this is partly accounted for in the testimony of Dr. Bacon, the ex-Physician of the Penitentiary, who says:

> Was always present when a bath was given. Left the prison July 15. Dr. Mason was appointed Physician in June. Gen. Bane wanted me to stay at the prison after Mason came, to give him (Mason) time to post himself in practice, for he had been practicing dentistry for twelve years. Bane wanted me to stay three months. If I had given an order to bathe a convict, I should have regarded it criminal negligence to have been absent when the bath was given.

To these facts it remains to be added that at the time the Doctor applied to the Commissioners for permission to administer the bath, and received their verbal authority, there was an order against bathing for punishment on the records of the Board, which was recognized as a rule of the prison. View these facts in whatever light we may, the least that can be said is, that it was a cruel outrage, resulting in death, and inflicted ignorantly, carelessly, and negligently, and against the rules of the prison. The case is, therefore, sufficiently grave to warrant an examination of the question whether some one is not guilty of homicide. The testimony of Dr. Ben C. Miller is quite positive that the heart was not ruptured at all, but was cut open by a knife after death. It is also admitted that the prisoner's *head* was held under water "five or six seconds" at the time of the third bath. Why was his head put under water at all? Was it put under again during the fourth plunge? Was the prisoner drowned? These are matters to be investigated as much as the fatty degeneration of the heart, which, by the way, seems to be reduced to a minimum by the testimony of all the physicians.

THE STRAW-BAIL ABUSE.

Readers of THE TRIBUNE may have noticed a controversy in these columns over the Thompson burglary case. The facts seem to be these: The residence of Mr. R. C. Givens, on Prairie avenue, was entered one night early in November by a burglar. His wife was terrified into a fit of sickness, his property was jeopardized, his own life threatened. The burglar was caught coming out of the window, and arrested by Officer Burger, of the police force. The officer brought the burglar to Mr. Givens before taking him to the station-house, that the latter might be able to identify him. He then spent five days in having the burglar indicted by the Grand Jury. After the indictment, the burglar was admitted to bail, two men becoming his sureties to the amount of $2,000. The officer who made the arrest was then approached, as he swears, with the suggestion that it would be to his advantage not to appear against the burglar. Mr. Givins also states that he received intimations that he would be reimbursed for his time and trouble if he would not prosecute. Mr. Givins naturally felt outraged. His house had been invaded, and his life, his property, and his family put in jeopardy. He determined to spare no personal effort to secure justice in the case. When the day of trial came, he was present to prosecute, but the burglar had fled. The bond has not yet been paid, and Mr. Givins thinks it never will be. Baffled in the effort to secure justice in the usual way, he has made known his grievance in a newspaper communication, with the hope that an exposure will contribute something to the reform of a system which, wherever the fault may be, too frequently permits thieves and burglars to escape.

The Thompson burglary case is not altogether exceptional. There are many others like it. Now, where is the remedy? Men cannot, under our laws, be denied the right of bail for other than capital offenses, no matter how clear the proof may be against them. In the Thompson case, the burglar was apprehended in the act of getting out of the window, and the proof was apparently indisputable. Still, he was entitled to bail while awaiting his trial. The fixing of bail, however, is largely at the discretion of the Court, and the amount should be in part determined by the known character of the evidence against the accused. Should not the clear nature of the evidence against Thompson have induced the Judge to exact a larger bond than $2,000? The character of the sureties in criminal courts is mainly under the control of the State's-Attorney. A large number of forfeitures and repeated failure to collect from the sureties furnish *prima facie* evidence that all the care and circumspection which the people have a right to demand are not exercised in this particular. While every man accused of other than capital crime is entitled to bail, he is not entitled to it unless he can furnish sureties that are absolutely good for the amount fixed by the Court. It is the business of the State's-Attorney to ascertain whether these sureties are good or not, and, if he does his duty honestly and efficiently, worthless bail-bonds should not be so very numerous. Mistakes of judgment will happen, of course; but they should be the rare exception, in order that they may be credited to mistaken judgment alone. Provisions for the speedier trial of criminal cases; increasing the amount of bail according to the conclusiveness of the evidence offered; a greater amount of diligence in prosecuting forfeited bonds, and more circumspection with regard to the responsibility of the sureties, are essential to break down the iniquities of the straw-bail system which have been suffered too long in this community.

A year ago the Hon. John F. Farnsworth, of this State, who opposed the Salary-Grab law, drew the back-pay and divided it between the several counties of his district. The people of those counties peremptorily refused to receive the money on the ground that it was stolen property, and one of the counties actually forwarded its portion to the Treasury of the United States. This same district composed of the Counties of Boone, Winnebago, DeKalb, Kane, and McHenry, is now represented by Gen. Stephen A. Hurlbut, who, instead of voting for the repeal of the act of robbery, himself proposed that the salary of the members of Congress should be increased from what it was a year ago to the sum of $6,000 a year and traveling expenses. If it was robbery a year ago to receive $7,500, instead of $5,000 and mileage, is it less than robbery now to take $6,000 and personal expenses? Does the robbery consist in the amount taken, or in the person who takes it? Farnsworth opposed and voted against the increase in any form; he refused to take the money when forwarded him; and the people agreed that it was unclean because dishonest. Hurlbut deliberately proposes to pay himself $6,000—over $5,000 of which he had already drawn—and his traveling expenses. Perhaps the people of that district were not in earnest in denouncing the increase of pay; perhaps Stephen knew they did not want that law repealed; and perhaps there is a moral difference between taking $1,000 extra pay and taking $2,500.

THE CONFIDENCE THIEVES.

The statement is made by those in a position to know, that not less than 200 professional gamblers, "brace-dealers," "bunko-steerers," panel-house keepers, and confidence-operators, of various descriptions, have come to Chicago since the late municipal election. Two causes are assigned for this influx of dangerous persons: (1) That the result of the late election has been construed as a guarantee of a greater license in the future for this class of people; and (2) raids that have been made upon them of late in New York, Louisville, and other cities, with the purpose of driving them off. The City Government of Chicago can exercise no control over the latter cause directly, but it can indirectly, by speedily and effectively removing the first, and thereby making Chicago a more uncomfortable abiding-place for the gamblers and thieves than any other cosmopolitan city in the country. That this policy has not yet been adopted is evident from the fact, amply attested, that new gambling-rooms have been opened in different parts of the city; that keno games have been started; and that the bunko-men have become bolder and more numerous than ever. During the past week, a rural gentleman, of unmistakably rustic appearance, was accosted three times in one day by confidence operators, but had fortunately been forewarned. The incident is mentioned to indicate how numerous and alert the thieves are, but a very small proportion of whose operations are ever brought before the Police Courts.

The only way by which the present riotous and growing career of the confidence thieves can be checked is the earnest co-operation of the Police Department, the Prosecuting-Attorneys, the Justices, and the Criminal Court. It may even be necessary for the Legislature to provide additional facilities for apprehending and convicting these men. As it is now, the confidence-operators usually escape punishment by failure to prosecute. When apprehended and brought before the Police Justice, they take an appeal from his sentence. Some one promptly furnishes bail, and, before the day of their trial in the Criminal Court, their victims, who are usually non-residents, have either received their money back on condition they will not appear against the accused, or, having returned to their homes, refuse to incur the expense of returning to the city to prosecute. Under the present system, therefore, it is next to impossible to secure the final conviction and punishment of the confidence thieves. The Allen panel-house gang were only sentenced through the personal efforts of the man they had robbed, who happened to be possessed at once of the means and the disposition to follow them up. The great majority of such cases, however, are discontinued for want of evidence when the Justice's sentence involves anything more than a fine. The first thing to do is for Justice Boyden, who has succeeded Banyon in the judicial guardianship of the confidence-men, to clean out the filth and mire which his predecessor left behind; to cut off the system of straw-bail, which has been too freely recognized heretofore, and to mete out the full measure of the law to the confidence-men. The next thing to do is for the Police Department to give the Police Justices their active co-operation in the work of convicting the culprits. They should not content themselves with mere arrests upon charges, but exercise greater zeal in collecting evidence against them, and in barring their escape after they have been admitted to bail. It may further be necessary to demand of the Legislature one or all of the following auxiliaries to justice:

1. A provision that the Criminal Court shall give precedence to any case which, in the opinion of the Prosecuting Attorney, demands an immediate hearing, that the ends of justice may not be thwarted by losing essential evidence that may not be forthcoming if postponed.

2. In lieu of this, there should be a Municipal Court, whose decisions are final (as they are not in the Justices' Courts), except as to the right of appeal to the Supreme Court of the State. Such a Court, in constant session, could furnish immediate hearings to all these cases.

3. In the absence of either of these provisions, it should be the practice to bind over witnesses, in all cases of appeal from the decision of the Justice, for appearance at the trial in the Criminal Court. To relieve this practice of the hardship it would now inflict in certain cases, a House of Detention should be established for the separate maintenance of witnesses held over for appearance at trial. Such an institution was recommended, in fact, by the State Board of Charities in their last annual report, on account of the injustice of remanding witnesses to a common jail, where they are thrown among thieves, murderers, and other criminals awaiting trial.

It is necessary that one or all three of these provisions should be made, in order to insure proper punishment in what are called *quasi* criminal cases that come under the jurisdiction of the Justices. In the meantime, the Police Justices, Commissioners, Captains, and Detectives, the Prosecuting Attorneys and the Criminal Courts must unite their energies if they would save Chicago from social pestilence.

NOTES AND OPINION.

The San Francisco *Alta* (Administration), which ought to know what it is talking about, declares Newton Booth "a political enemy," and further characterizes him as "an avowed enemy of the Republican party, working openly, not for its purification, but for its overthrow." The *Alta* further predicts that Booth will find himself an alien in the Senate, between the two old political parties which now have, and which, it says, must continue to have, "exclusive possession of the National councils." The *Alta* denounces the wrath of the Administration upon sixteen men who were accounted Republicans, but who voted for Booth; and it adds, "The same remarks apply to those Democrats who voted for Booth." Do the conductors of the Albany *Evening Journal*, the Indianapolis *Journal*, the *Illinois State Journal*, and other Administration journals we might name, ever read the San Francisco *Alta*?

—Two good texts from the leading Administration organ of the Pacific coast:

> The two old national parties will survive the traitors who betrayed them in the Legislature of 1873-'4, and convince them that permanent popularity is not to be gained by a betrayal of political principle.—*Alta, Dec. 20.*

> The politicians at Washington may possibly combine to throw obstacles in the way of one [Booth] whom they regard as a common enemy and a dangerous rival.—*Alta, Dec. 21.*

—While the San Francisco *Alta* is thus speaking of the common cause of "the two old national parties," the Boston *Post* presents another view of it, as illustrated now at Washington, viz.:

> As for the Democrats, they are swept away by the power of the prevalent mercenary influence. They have no footing in the House. The action of their caucus meant surrender to the plunderers of the Treasury. So it was interpreted by the Democratic press, and so they will be finally judged and consigned to oblivion. . . . Their fate, like that of the majority of the Republicans, will be a warning for many years.

—The Quincy *Herald* (William A. Richardson, ex-M. C.) says:

> We know that some of them [Democrats in Congress] are in every wicked plan to rob the Treasury or anything else, just as much as any Republican member of Congress, and might say, just as bad as a Republican.

—Forbearance has ceased to be a virtue, and the motto of campaign banners next summer will be, "Down with Salary-Grabbers." . . . How like the lion and the lamb did these political enemies lie down together, and connive and contrive to rob the people.—*Mason City (Ill.) Independent.*

—Both Democrats and Republicans are equally guilty, according to their respective numbers, and should all be repudiated by their constituents, and forever debarred from holding office in the future.—*Havana (Ill.) Clarion.*

—We will take pleasure in writing the obituary notices of Democratic Congressmen who, with "Christian statesmen," have died with the "salary-steal," and will be buried next fall.—*Jonesboro (Ill.) Gazette.*

—The people are thoroughly tired of the money-grabbing, scheming proclivities characteristic of many Representatives.—*Galena (Ill.) Gazette.*

—The people are indignant at the wholesale robbery by their public servants, and at the earliest opportunity will pass sentence upon the culprits. . . . An aroused people are on the war-path.—*McLean County (Ill.) Anti-Monopolist.*

—It is a mistake to assert that the general indignation of the country at the law increasing the pay of Congressmen is mainly at the back salary-grab part of it.—*Litchfield (Ill.) Monitor.*

—The salary-grabbers and their defenders proceed on the supposition that the people care nothing except for money, and that, as there is no money to be recovered by the pursuit of the grabbers, that pursuit will cease. They make the same mistake as have other politicians. . . . The people propose to pursue the grabbers who voted for the bill, all those who took the increased pay, and all who fail to work and vote for the repeal of the law. The people are red-hot about this thing.—*Illinois State Register.*

—If they imagine that the people are looking on as unconcerned spectators, and would accept with equal indifference an increase of the public debt, increased taxation, or reduced expenditures, they have very much misapprehended the popular temper.—*Illinois State Journal.*

—If the wave of vice and corruption which seems about to overwhelm the country is to be arrested, it must be done by the people rising in their might and majesty, and boldly battling with the monopolies which have vanquished Congresses and Legislatures heretofore.—*Belleville (Ill.) Advocate.*

—The Salary act of last session will and must be repealed. If not by the present Congress, an outraged constituency will send Representatives to the next session of Congress that will heed the voice of the people, and expunge from the statute-books that infamous measure.—*Freeport (Ill.) Bulletin.*

—The country is in no mood to be trifled with on this subject.—*Kansas City Times.*

—No tinkering, however skillful, will stop public clamor.—*Yankton Dakotian.*

—The bill, as passed by the House, is an insult to the people.—*Clark County (W.) Press.*

—If Congress supposes that the people will accept such a compromise it is badly mistaken. It is a mean, disgraceful act, and as dastardly as the original passage of the increase law.—*Osceola (Iowa) Sentinel.*

—The majority of Congress seem to have a very inadequate conception of the popular demand, or have made up their minds to ignore it.—*Independence (Iowa) Bulletin.*

—"Clamor," is it? Foolish gabble. . . . raving, tumultuous cries, an uproar, is it? . . . The only remedy the people have is to rise up and deal with Congress as a body of men who refuse to obey the public command.—*Grand Rapids (Mich.) Democrat.*

—Unless there is a speedy and sweeping reform in the present Congress, it is useless to expect a Republican majority in the next Congress.—*Montague (Mich.) Lumberman.*

—The Forty-second Congress, fruitful in bitter memories, is followed by one of little less promise, and thus early in the session we see the first glimmer of a bitter reckoning which is to follow.—*Evansville (Ind.) Journal.*

—The people demanded a total repeal of the increased salary bill. Nothing less will they accept; especially when their servants talk about *conceding* to their masters. . . . We are now on the anxious seat waiting to believe the present representatives of the great Republican party are true to the wishes of those who placed them in power, but the action of many on the salary question defies faith.—*La Grange (Ind.) Standard.*

—The enemies of any repeal at all hope to get the Senate and House to disagree, so that the House shall insist upon its particular form of repeal, and the Senate on its particular form; and, between them, no repeal at all will pass. Then Congress will adjourn, and the members of the House will say to the people: You see that we tried our best to repeal the salary-grab, but the Senate defeated us. And the Senators will say: We tried to repeal the salary-grab; but the obstinacy of the House defeated us.—*Detroit Post.*

—It was reserved for the Hon. Benjamin Butler to discover that "members of Congress are the chosen of the nation, and better as a class than men in any other profession!" Then may the good Lord have pity upon this nation!—*Carlyle (Ill.) Union Banner.*

—The people have been imperative in their demands for reform; they asked for a plain and distinct repeal of the odious features of the salary steal; they have been treated with scorn and contempt. The language of the Burlington *Hawk-Eye*, which we quoted Nov. 14, may be quoted here as the sentiment of the people: "The duty of Republicans is plain; if they fail to discharge it they should be driven into retirement as soon as possible." And we may add, let a new party be formed by the people to take the reins of power.—*Mt. Pleasant (Ia.) Press.*

—There was a well-defined and decided demand from the masses of the people for the unconditional repeal of the increase salary bill. This they looked for as one of the first measures of the new Congress. But the expectant public have thus far been disappointed.—*Marshall (Ia.) Republican.*

—Are these the good times the workingmen were promised provided they re-elected President Grant?—*Pittsburgh Post.*

—It is very easy to sit by a good fire, with a full stomach, and reason upon the labor question, and tell those people that we must all be willing to bear a share of the suffering occasioned by the panic. . . . If we have bread riots, Congress must answer for it.—*Toledo Blade.*

—Congressmen are of the favored class, and all is easy and serene with them. They refuse to see that the millions are suffering, that they may enjoy splendor; and they go on daily adding to the load of the nation, increasing salaries, and perpetrating all kinds of jobs, to make it harder on the poor man. This state of things must cease, or the uprising will be such as to wipe out in a day the crimes of a decade.—*Darlington (Wis.) Democrat.*

—There probably never has been a time in the history of the country when the people were watching the acts of Congressmen with as close a scrutiny as at the present; and it will fare badly with any Congressman who recklessly stands in the way of the enactment of measures which are demanded.—*Detroit Free Press.*

—When that time comes that Republican thieves and plunderers in Congress, or out of it, are exempt from criticism because editors *fear* to be read out of the party, it will be a sorry day for the Republic.—*Nashua (Iowa) Post.*

—The Newton Booths of this country are scattered all over it, and from Maine to Texas the cry goes forth from hundreds of thousands of men, who are not merely bolters from the Republican party, but who, like the California Senator, "plot the immediate and final overthrow" of the rotten dynasty that now disgraces and oppresses the nation.—*Omaha Herald.*

—There is another rich mine for retrenchment, scarcely opened as yet, in the redundant pay-rolls of the departments. . . . Out with the drones to the last man, and let us see if the ordinary expenses of running the Governmental machine cannot be brought within the present ability of the Treasury to pay.—*Hartford (Ct.) Post.*

—We hope President Grant will (seeing that the Constitution prohibits the change of the President's salary during his term of office) cover himself with glory by refusing to receive his extra $25,000 per year, and giving the proper Treasury officials directions to cover it back into the Treasury.—*Danville (Ill.) Commercial, "Only Republican paper in Danville."*

WISCONSIN ITEMS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., Dec. 29.—A considerable number of teachers and County Superintendents have arrived, and more are expected to-morrow, to attend the winter meeting of the State Teachers' Association and the convention of County Superintendents, which opens to-night and remain in session until Dec. 30.

Gov. Washburn has removed P. C. Cassidy, District-Attorney of Wood County, for neglect of duty, and appointed George R. Gardner in his place.

THE COUN[CIL.]

Resolutions in Refere[nce to Sell]ing the Lake F[ront.]

Ordinance to Allow Li[quor-Selling] with Closed-Doors [...]

Contracts with Gas Compa[nies...] for the Unemploy[ed...]

A New Use for the Old Pos[t-Office...] City Finances.

The Corporation Prin[ting...] Decided Next W[eek.]

The Common Council met last [evening,] Colvin in the chair. All the Ald[ermen...] attendance.

THE LAKE-FRONT PROP[ERTY.]

Ald. Pickering submitted the fo[llowing:]

WHEREAS, Propositions for the sale [to the City of] Chicago of certain real estate, situat[ed ... Ran]dolph and Monroe streets, and east o[f ... ave]nue, to the west line of the track of t[he ... Cen]tral Railroad, have been made by the [...] Railroad, the Chicago, Burlington & Q[uincy ...] and the Michigan Central Railroad [...] have heretofore been discussed and a[...] the Common Council and the general [...]

WHEREAS, Said Companies hereto[fore ...] purchase said real estate from said Cit[y ...] a certain sum, and

WHEREAS, No sale has been consum[mated ...]

WHEREAS, The city is now in great n[eed ...] and,

WHEREAS, The said Railroad Comp[anies ...] proposed to erect a great union depot [...] tate; and,

WHEREAS, The erection of such buil[ding at the pres]ent time would afford employment to [...] citizens who are waiting, but are now [...] pressing their services on the city fo[r ... sup]port for themselves and families; and

WHEREAS, A fair price for the intere[st ...] in said real estate would materially help [...]

WHEREAS, The said depot would for[m an orna]ment to, and the pride of, the city; th[erefore,]

Resolved, That the Mayor app[oint a] committee, composed of five Alderm[en ... in] conjunction with the Finance Committ[ee ... investi]gate this subject in all its bearings, and [...] this Council at its next regular mee[ting ...] such report, the highest price that can [...] such real estate, terms of payment, an[d ... in]formation which can be furnished, so [...] Council a basis for such further acti[on ...] deemed for the best interests of the city.

Ald. Pickering said the South Sid[e ...] interested in the depot, and he ho[ped ...] of the city would be fully repre[sented ...] Committee.

Ald. Dixon did not think it woul[d ...] take any action whatever. There [...] nent injunction hanging over the [...] nothing could be done with the la[nd ...] dissolved.

Ald. Pickering urged that the re[solution con]templated only an investigation.

Ald. Dixon asked if the Railroad C[ompanies had] offered to purchase the land?

Ald. Pickering replied that that [was what he] wanted to find out.

The motion was referred to the [Committee on] Wharves and Public Grounds.

THE CITY WEIGHER'S BO[ND.]

The official bond of Miles Kehoe, [City Weigh]er, was presented. The sureties [...] and James Clowrey. There being [...] malities in the bond, he was permi[tted to with]draw it.

LIQUOR-SELLING ON SUN[DAY.]

Ald. Richardson offered an ordi[nance amend]ing Sec. 1 of Chap. 50, and Sec. 3 o[f ...] that they shall read as follows:

SECTION 1. *Be it ordained, etc.*, The [...] authorized to grant licenses for the sale [...] vinous, and fermented liquors to any p[erson ...] apply therefor to him, in writing, up[on ...] furnishing sufficient evidence to satisf[y ...] a man of good character, and upon s[...] cuting to the City of Chicago a bond, wi[th ...] sureties, to be approved by the Mayor [...] sum of $500, conditioned that the licen[see ...] faithfully observe and keep all ordinanc[es ...] or hereafter to be passed, during the [...] license, and that he will keep closed [...] windows opening out upon any st[reet ...] bar or room where such liquors are [...] day; and that all ... doors and [...] on and during all Sundays, be [...] closed shutters or curtains, so as to ob[...] from such streets into such rooms; [...] prohibit all gaming with cards, domino[es ...] or article of luck or chance, and paying [...] the city $52, and no other fees. On c[...] these requirements, a license shall be [...] applicant under the corporate seal, sig[ned ...] or and countersigned by the Clerk, while [...] ize the person or persons therein nam[ed ...] ter, give away and deliver wines and [...] whether vinous, ardent, or fermented [...] less than one gallon in the place design[ated in the ap]plication. Provided, all licenses issu[ed ...] thereof shall expire on the 1st day of Ju[ly ...]

SEC. 2. If any person shall keep a c[...] ened, or disorderly house, or suffe[r ...] play any game of chance on his premis[es ...] any other valuable thing, every such p[erson, on con]viction, shall be fined in a sum not le[ss ... ex]ceeding $100.

SEC. 3. Section 3 of Chapter 28 a[nd ...] Chapter 50 of the Revised Ordinance[s ... re]pealed.

It was referred to the Committee[...]

PAVING FOURTH AVENU[E.]

Ald. Fitzgerald offered an order [directing the] Board of Public Works to prepare [...] for the curbing, filling, and pa[ving ...] avenue, from Twelfth to Fourteent[h ...] was referred to the Committee o[n Streets and] Alleys, S. D.

CONTRACTS WITH GAS COMPA[NIES.]

Ald. Stout presented the followin[g, which was] adopted:

Resolved, That the Corporation Couns[el be, and is] hereby, directed to report to this Council [at his earliest] convenience, whether the contracts wit[h the gas com]panies now existing, are binding on [the city, and] whether the city has the right to make [...] the supplying of gas for a longer pe[riod than one] year.

PUBLIC BATHING.

A communication was received f[rom ...] Shaw, to the effect that he has bee[n ...] establish a bathing-house at the [...] Twenty-second street, and applying [for the ...] tion of General Superintendent [...] Houses for the City of Chicago. It [was referred] to the Committee on Wharfing Priv[ileges.]

Ald. Lengacher offered a resolu[tion directing] the Board of Public Works to at onc[e ...] names placed upon corner lamp-[posts in the] burnt district. The resolution was [...]

SEWER ON WESTERN AVEN[UE.]

Ald. Campbell offered a resoluti[on directing] the Board of Public Works to prepa[re plans] and estimates for a sewer on Wes[tern avenue] from the South Branch of the Chica[go River to] Kinzie street. It was referred to th[e Committee] on Streets and Alleys, W. D.

BOND.

The official bond of John F. Bro[...] Inspector, in the penal sum of $5,0[00 ... was re]ferred to the Committee on Judiciary.

DEFECTIVE SIDEWALKS.

Ald. Jonas offered a resolution d[irecting the] Board of Public Works to rebuild an[d repair the] sidewalks on North Clark, Ontario, [...] Michigan streets, without waiting to [...] assessments therefor. It was refe[rred to the] Board of Public Works.

A NEW USE FOR THE OLD POST-[OFFICE.]

Ald. Spalding offered the following, [which was] referred to the Committee on Public [Buildings:]

Resolved, That the Finance Committe[e ...] are hereby, directed to confer with the [...] nation and the Board of County Commi[ssioners ...] the feasibility and advisability of fitti[ng up the old] Post-Office building for a temporary Cou[rt-House ...] such other city and county purposes as [...] necessary, and report by ordinance, if, a[...] ference, it shall be deemed advisable.

A SHOWER OF THANKS.

Ald. White moved a resolution [of thanks to] Ald. Woodman, for his generous [donation of] bread to the poor of Chicago.

Ald. McGrath said that, if vote[s of thanks] were to be in order, the Council ou[ght to thank] Mike McDonald, who donated on[e-half of the] proceeds of his faro bank to the poo[r.]

TIME OF LIGHTING STREET-L[AMPS.]

Ald. Moore offered a resolution [directing the] Committee on Gas-Lights to exam[ine the Super]intendent's time-table for lighting and e[xtinguishing] the gas-lamps, and report upon th[e expediency] of its adoption. It was referred to [the Committee] on Gas-Lights.

WASHINGTON STREET TUN[NEL.]

Ald. Moore offered a resolution r[equesting the] Board of Public Works to repave th[e ...] Washington Street Tunnel, a[nd repair the] walls, and otherwise put it in [a ...] presentable condition. The [resolution was] adopted.

DAMAGES BY FIRE.

Ald. Hildreth offered a resolutio[n directing] the Judiciary Committee to exam[ine ...] John Williams and others, who[se property was] damaged by order of [...]

THE COUNCIL.

Resolutions in Reference to Selling the Lake Front.

Ordinance to Allow Liquor-Selling with Closed-Doors Sunday.

Contracts with Gas Companies--Work for the Unemployed.

A New Use for the Old Post Office---The City Finances.

The Corporation Printing to Be Decided Next Week.

The Common Council met last evening, Mayor Colvin in the chair. All the Aldermen were in attendance.

THE LAKE-FRONT PROPERTY.

Ald. Pickering submitted the following:

WHEREAS, Propositions for the sale by the City of Chicago of certain real estate, situate between Randolph and Monroe streets, and east of Michigan avenue, to the west line of the track of the Illinois Central Railroad, have been made by the Illinois Central Railroad, the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, and the Michigan Central Railroad Companies, and have heretofore been discussed and agitated both by the Common Council and the general public, and

WHEREAS, Said Companies heretofore offered to purchase said real estate from said City of Chicago for a certain sum, and

WHEREAS, No sale has been consummated; and,

WHEREAS, The city is now in great need of money; and,

WHEREAS, The said Railroad Companies heretofore proposed to erect a great union depot on said real estate; and,

WHEREAS, The erection of such building at the present time would afford employment to a great many citizens who are waiting, but are now out of work, and passing their services on the city for means of support for themselves and families; and

WHEREAS, A fair price for the interest of said city in said real estate would materially help said city; and,

WHEREAS, The said depot would forever be an ornament to, and the pride of, the city; therefore,

Resolved, That the Mayor appoint a special committee, composed of five Aldermen, to act in conjunction with the Finance Committee, to investigate this subject in all its bearings, and report fully to the Council at its next regular meeting, giving, in such report, the highest price that can be obtained for such real estate, terms of payment, and all other information which can be furnished, so as to give the Council a basis for such further action as may be needed for the best interests of the city.

Ald. Pickering said the South Side was largely interested in the depot, and he hoped that part of the city would be fully represented on the committee.

Ald. Dixon did not think it would be wise to take any action whatever. There was a permanent injunction hanging over the Council, and nothing could be done with the land until it was dissolved.

Ald. Pickering urged that the resolution contemplated only an investigation.

Ald. Dixon asked if the Railroad Companies had offered to purchase the land?

Ald. Pickering replied that that was what he wanted to find out.

The motion was referred to the Committee on Wharves and Public Grounds.

THE CITY WEIGHER'S BOND.

The official bond of Miles Kehoe, City Weigher, was presented. The sureties are Jeremiah and James Clowrey. There being some informalities in the bond, he was permitted to withdraw it.

LIQUOR-SELLING ON SUNDAY.

Ald. Richardson offered an ordinance amending Sec. 1 of Chap. 50, and Sec. 3 of Chap. 28, so that it shall read as follows:

SECTION 1. *Be it ordained, etc.*, The Mayor is hereby authorized to grant licenses for the sale of spirituous, vinous and fermented liquors to any person who shall apply therefor to him, in writing, upon such person furnishing sufficient evidence to satisfy him that he is of good character, and upon such person executing to the City of Chicago a bond, with at least two sureties to be approved by the Mayor, in the penal sum of $500, conditioned that the licensed party shall faithfully observe and keep all ordinances now in force, or hereafter to be passed, during the period of such license, and that he will keep closed all doors and windows opening out upon any street from the bar or room where such liquors are sold on Sunday, and that no such liquors shall be sold on Sunday, and during all Sundays, be provided with good shutters or curtains, so as to obstruct the view into such streets into such rooms; and that he will prohibit gaming with cards, dominoes, or other articles of luck or chance, and paying for the use of the same, and no other fees. On compliance with these requirements, a license shall be issued to the applicant under the corporate seal, signed by the Mayor and countersigned by the City Clerk, which shall authorize the person or persons therein named, to sell, barter, give away and deliver wines and other liquors, whether vinous, ardent, or fermented, in quantities not less than one gallon in the package designated in the application. Provided, all licenses issued in pursuance hereof shall expire on the 1st day of July in each year.

SEC. 2. If any person shall keep a common, ill-governed, or disorderly house, or suffer any person to play at any game of chance on his premises for drink or any other valuable thing, every such person, on conviction, shall be fined in a sum not less than $5 nor exceeding $100.

SEC. 3. Section 3 of Chapter 28 and Section 1 of Chapter 50 of the Revised Ordinances are hereby repealed.

It was referred to the Committee on Licenses.

PAVING FOURTH AVENUE.

Ald. Fitzgerald offered an order directing the Board of Public Works to prepare an ordinance for the curbing, filling, and paving Fourth avenue, from Twelfth to Fourteenth streets. It was referred to the Committee on Streets and Alleys, S. D.

CONTRACTS WITH GAS COMPANIES.

Ald. Stout presented the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Corporation Counsel be, and he is hereby, directed to report to this Council, at his earliest convenience, whether the contracts with the gas companies now existing, are binding on the city, and whether the city has the right to make a contract for the supplying of gas for a longer period than one year.

PUBLIC BATHING.

A communication was received from William Saw, to the effect that he has been seeking to establish a bathing-house at the east end of Twenty-second street, and applying for the position of General Superintendent of Bathing-Houses for the City of Chicago. It was referred to the Committee on Wharfing Privileges.

Ald. Lengacher offered a resolution directing the Board of Public Works to at once have street lamps placed upon corner lamp-posts in the First district. The resolution was adopted.

SEWER ON WESTERN AVENUE.

Ald. Campbell offered a resolution directing the Board of Public Works to prepare a diagram and estimates for a sewer on Western avenue from the South Branch of the Chicago River to Kinzie street. It was referred to the Committee on Streets and Alleys, W. D.

The official bond of John F. Brown, as Fish Inspector, in the penal sum of $5,000, was referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

DEFECTIVE SIDEWALKS.

Ald. Jonas offered a resolution directing the Board of Public Works to rebuild and repair all sidewalks on North Clark, Ontario, Indiana, and Michigan streets, without waiting to collect the assessments therefor. It was referred to the Board of Public Works.

A NEW USE FOR THE OLD POST-OFFICE.

Ald. Spalding offered the following, which was referred to the Committee on Public Buildings:

Resolved, That the Finance Committee be, and they are hereby, directed to confer with the Board of Education and the Board of County Commissioners as to the feasibility and advisability of fitting up the old Post-Office building for a temporary Court-House, and such other city and county purposes as may be deemed necessary, and report by ordinance, if, after such conference, it shall be deemed advisable.

A SHOWER OF THANKS.

Ald. White moved a resolution of thanks to Gen. Woodman, for his generous donation of wood to the poor of Chicago.

Ald. McGrath said that, if votes of thanks were to be in order, the Council ought to thank Miss McDonald, who donated one week's net proceeds of his fare bank to the poor.

THE OF LIGHTING STREET-LAMPS.

Ald. Moore offered a resolution directing the Committee on Gas-Lights to examine Mr. Colton's time-table for lighting and extinguishing the gas-lamps, and report upon the advisability of its adoption. It was referred to the Committee on Gas-Lights.

WASHINGTON STREET TUNNEL.

Ald. Moore offered a resolution requesting the Board of Public Works to repave the roadway of the Washington Street Tunnel, and to whitewash the walls, and otherwise put it into a safer and more presentable condition. The resolution was adopted.

DAMAGES BY FIRE.

Ald. Hildreth offered a resolution requesting the Judiciary Committee to examine the claims of John Williams and others, whose houses and property were damaged by order of the Fire Marshal, during a fire on the 17th of September. It was referred.

STREET IMPROVEMENTS.

Ordinances were passed for the following street improvements: Curbing and filling Sebor street from Clinton to Jefferson; curbing, filling, and paving Lake street from Michigan to Central avenues; curbing, filling, and paving North Wells street from the viaduct to Chicago avenue; curbing, filling, grading, and paving North LaSalle street from Kinzie to North Water.

An ordinance for curbing, filling, and paving Archer avenue from Halsted street to the South Branch was referred to the Committee on Streets and Alleys, South Division.

THE CITY FINANCES.

The communication of City Comptroller Hayes on the subject of the city finances submitted Dec. 18, was taken up.

Ald. McGrath said it was the opinion of the Corporation Counsel that the resolutions accompanying the above could be legally passed. They are as follows:

1. At any time within twenty days preceding the maturity of any of the indebtedness of the city, or of any of its interest payments, which by the terms thereof become due and payable in the City of New York, the Treasurer shall, upon the order of the Mayor and Comptroller, with the approval of the Finance Committee, deliver to the Comptroller, in exchange on New York, to be approved by the Mayor and Finance Committee, payable to the order of the Mayor and Comptroller, such portion of the city moneys as shall be designated in said order, not exceeding the amount of interest and principal to be paid in New York, and the Comptroller shall immediately remit the same to such bank or banks in the City of New York, to be approved by the Mayor and Finance Committee, as shall undertake to pay for the city said indebtedness or interest payments, or any part thereof.

And said moneys shall be deposited with said bank or banks, upon such conditions as shall be agreed upon between the Mayor and Comptroller and the bank or banks receiving the same, upon the execution and delivery by such bank or banks of such bonds or securities for the safe-keeping of the same, as the Mayor and Comptroller and Finance Committee shall approve.

Provided, however, That such deposit may be made upon the conditions and with the bonds and securities aforesaid, with any bank or banks in the City of Chicago, which will furnish good sight exchange on the City of New York, to be approved as aforesaid, for the payment of such maturing indebtedness and interest.

2. At any time within twenty days preceding the time for making of any monthly payments of the employes of the city, or after the time of making the same, if the same be unpaid, if, in the judgment of the Comptroller and Finance Committee, it shall be necessary or advisable, the Treasurer shall, upon the order of the Mayor and Comptroller, deliver to the bank or bankers named therein such amount of the city moneys as shall be designated in said order, not exceeding the amount of such payments, to be immediately deposited upon such conditions as shall be agreed upon, in such bank or banks, to be approved by the Mayor and Finance Committee, as shall undertake to furnish the city the money to meet such payments, upon the execution and delivery by such bank or banks of such bonds or securities for the safe keeping of the same as the Mayor and Finance Committee shall approve.

3. Moneys deposited as aforesaid shall be kept to the credit of the City of Chicago, and shall be drawn upon the order of the Treasurer, countersigned by the Mayor and Comptroller, at such time as shall be agreed upon in that behalf, and shall be immediately placed with the other moneys in the City Treasury.

OBJECTIONS TO THE PLAN.

Ald. Dixon moved to amend the first section by striking out the words "of any of," in the third line.

Ald. Woodman said that the emergency had passed, and he therefore moved to refer the subject to the Committee on Judiciary.

Ald. Campbell raised the point whether the present City Treasurer's bondsmen would not be relieved of responsibility by such action. He questioned whether the Common Council could delegate to the Mayor and Comptroller its control over the depositing of the city funds. The Council could designate the banks in which the money should be deposited, but it could not delegate that power to a third party.

Ald. Hildreth thought it better to leave the money where it was, and hold O'Hara and his bondsmen responsible for it. It would be unwise legislation for the Council to tamper with the matter.

Ald. Campbell was willing to trust the Treasurer and Comptroller to run the city's finances without any resolutions by the Common Council.

Ald. Schaffner denied that the Treasurer's bondsmen were relieved of responsibility by the withdrawal of money from a bank except so far as concerned the amount so withdrawn. The Council, however, should not be rejecting in this matter, and first get the opinion of the Corporation Counsel, were it not for the fact that upon the passage of the resolution depended the ability of the Comptroller to raise money.

Ald. Woodman's motion to refer to the Judiciary Committee and Corporation Counsel was adopted by a vote of 30 to 8, Aldermen Warren, Sidwell, Pickering, Heath, McGrath, Schaffner, Lengacher, and Lynch voting in the negative.

The Committee on Printing reported that they had visited the different newspaper offices for the purpose of ascertaining their rates for advertising. They found those of the *Inter-Ocean* to be the lowest, the proprietor agreeing to do the printing at the same rates heretofore paid the *Post*. The report was supplemented by two resolutions,—one designating the *Inter-Ocean* corporation printer, and the other designating *Staats-Zeitung* as the paper in which the Council proceedings, notices, etc., are to be published in German. The rates of the *Inter-Ocean* are, for Council proceedings and proceedings of the Board of Education, 45 cents a square; notices, etc., 45 cents a square, first insertion, and 37½ cents for every subsequent insertion.

Ald. Campbell moved the passage of the resolution designating the *Inter-Ocean* as Corporation Printer.

Ald. McGrath moved that the report be laid over and published. He proposed to bring in a minority report, for the reason that the action of the Committee, designating the *Times*, had been reconsidered, on the supposition that the *Staats-Zeitung* would have to be paid the same price as the *Times*, 75 cents per square, which was not the case.

The report was laid over and made the special order for Monday evening.

WORK FOR THE UNEMPLOYED.

The report of the Committee on Public Buildings, directing the Board of Public Works to proceed with work on the Fullerton avenue conduit and clearing away the Court-House ruins, was taken up.

Ald. Campbell was opposed to concurrence in the report, for the reason that the Fullerton avenue conduit work must be let to a contractor, who would have to be paid extra for doing it in the winter season, and also that all the debris taken from the Court-House square would have to be carted back to fill up streets in its vicinity.

Ald. Dixon understood that the property-owners in the vicinity did not want the streets filled for some time, and that the Board of Health proposed to compel the removal of the Court-House debris on the ground that the thing was a nuisance.

Ald. Cory was in favor of going on with the work at once. Contracts could now be let cheaper than in the summer season.

Ald. Schaffner advocated the reference of the report back to the Committee, in order that they might report the necessary ordinances. It was a fact that work on the Fullerton avenue conduit could not be commenced within two or three months. This was only a false hope, and something else must be devised.

Ald. McGrath was surprised that the champion of the workingmen [Ald. McGrath] should bring in such a report, for he must have known that it must be recommitted and accompanied by an order. He was in favor of going on with the clearing up of the Court-House square. This matter should be referred back to the Committee, with instructions to bring in the necessary order for going on with the work.

Ald. Cullerton offered as an amendment a resolution directing the Board of Public Works to proceed at once to clear away the debris from the Court-House square.

Ald. Richardson said that, to make an excavation there now, would be to create a monstrous cess-pool. Moreover, the county was not yet prepared to vacate the building now standing. He moved to lay over Ald. Cullerton's amendment.

Ald. Cullerton inquired if he was opposed to giving work to laboring men.

Ald. Richardson replied that he had reason to believe some of the men who were in the procession last week were discharged railway laborers from outside the city.

Ald. Campbell raised the point of order that a committee report could not be amended, but must be referred back.

The Chair sustained this point of order.

The motion to recommit was adopted.

The Council then adjourned.

LOCAL ITEMS.

A man named John Kingman was run over by Engine 36 about 7:30 o'clock yesterday morning at the intersection of the Rock Island Railroad and Twelfth street. He was removed to the hospital, but died from his injuries yesterday afternoon.

The new Chicago & New Orleans through passenger and freight line was completed day before yesterday, and yesterday evening the first passenger train left the depot of the Illinois Central Railroad, at the foot of Lake street. At noon yesterday every berth in the sleeping-cars had been engaged through to New Orleans.

Mr. Thomas S. Chard, Manager of the Western Department of the Firemen's Fund Insurance Company, of Chicago, sent yesterday an order to C. L. Woodman & Co., bakers, to "distribute 1,000 loaves of bread to the destitute, and send your bill to this office." His donation will probably be distributed at 11 a. m. to-morrow, when 10,000 loaves donated by the Northwestern National Bank will be given to those in need.

The Chicago *Evening Journal* job-office calendar for 1874, is one of the neatest and most tastefully executed specimens of the printer's art ever issued from the press. It is better even than an engraved calendar, and indicates the skill and care exercised in the [illegible] job department of the *Journal*. [illegible] is certainly a model of [illegible], and the credit upon the establishment and its efficient Superintendent, Mr. John L. Jeffery.

Last evening Prof. Brigham, of Ann Arbor, Mich., delivered an amusing and instructive lecture on "The Use and Abuse of Words," before the members of the Christian Union. His audience was very large, the room in which he spoke being far too small to hold all who desired admittance. A synopsis of the discourse would give but an imperfect idea of it, as it was largely devoted to a recital of the mannerisms and inaccuracies of speech with which a majority of those using the English tongue are afflicted. He severely condemned the almost universal use of either senseless or wicked expletives, and showed best little leniency to those writers and speakers who cover up whatever ideas they may possess with a redundancy of big words which take one's breath away. He favored small words. If they conveyed any ideas at all, they were much more forcible and much more easily understood. He closed by laying down a few rules, with the aid of which his hearers might become correct and sensible speakers.

PHILADELPHIA.

Payment of Interest on United States Bonds--Newspaper Items--Election-Fraud Investigation Quashed--Aspirants for the Centennial Mayoralty.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 29.—The Assistant United States Treasurer, located here, commenced payment to-day, without rebate, of the January interest on United States securities. At least $20,000,000 in gold, or its equivalent, will be disbursed.

Dr. E. Morwitz, proprietor of the Philadelphia *Demokrat* (German), has bought out the *Age* establishment, and will continue to publish the paper as a Democratic organ. A new weekly Democratic journal, entitled the *National Mail*, will appear on the 17th proximo.

A meeting of the Committee of the Council on Police and Fire-Alarm Departments was called for 2 o'clock to-day, in the Clerk's office, pursuant to the following resolution of instruction:

WHEREAS, It has been stated in the daily newspapers, and by individuals, without contradiction, that the election returns on the new Constitution received at the Mayor's office were fraudulently altered before the same were publicly announced; therefore,

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, that the Committees on Police and Fire-Alarm Telegraphs be directed to inquire and report whether the Superintendent of Police and Fire-Alarm Telegraph, or any of his subordinates, clerks, or operators, have been guilty of making such improper returns of the recent Constitutional election, or have negligently or willfully permitted any other person to make such returns.

The Committee referred to consisted of nine gentlemen, of whom but three were present to-day, consequently an adjournment without a quorum took place. As the Committee meets at the call of the Chairman, and to-day is the last Council day of the year, the matter is quashed.

The politicians are working earnestly for their respective candidates for the Centennial Mayoralty. Ex-Mayor Richard Vaux and the Hon. Henry M. Phillips expect the Democratic and Reform nominations. Mayor Stokely seeks re-election, and his friends hold a mass-meeting to-morrow night to take steps for the furtherance of his views. Quite a number of the more respectable Republicans favor the nomination of ex-Mayor Charles Gilpin. Another gentleman lately brought forward is Col. Thomas L. Morton, who is well liked and deservedly so, as his police was the worst that ever disgraced Philadelphia, and it is notorious that he was, whilst in office, completely controlled by the Fourth Ward crowd. Phillips is an able lawyer, well and favorably known, but an Israelite, and the prejudice against him on that account will operate to his disadvantage. Gilpin was one of the best Mayors we ever had, but his chances are poor. Stokely, though wholly unfit, will probably be elected by means of his Ring cronies, on whom he implicitly relies. Morton, President of the Market Street Railway, would make a first-class Mayor, but his friends have not influence enough to carry him through.

AMUSEMENTS.

MCVICKER'S THEATRE.

Last evening Mr. Shiel Barry, an actor of considerable reputation, commenced a brief engagement at McVicker's Theatre, playing the part of *Thady* in Mr. Charles Gayler's new version of "Handy Andy," which has been named "Christmas Eve." The drama is not essentially different from the old piece, for the incidents are pretty much the same, but the *Handy Andy* principal character, is conceived. The plot, too, can scarcely be called original, if subjected to the severest criticism; but at the same time there is enough to sustain the auditor's interest. Of Mr. Shiel Barry it would be almost enough to remind the public that this is the same artist whose impersonation of *Michael Feeny* and other Irish characters did more to draw audiences than his associate's most original efforts. That an actor who could play the part named above as he does could also play *Thady* in a highly acceptable and pleasing manner everybody would expect. Mr. Barry, however, did more, for he kept his audience in capital humor throughout, extracting out of the part all the fun there was in it. Mr. Barry has in playing this part added to his already well-established reputation of being one of the best character actors on the American stage. The other parts were all fairly taken, Mr. Norris playing *Luke Murdock* with his usual excellence of conception, and Mr. Seymour with even more than his ordinary care and fidelity. Mr. Bock had a quiet villain, and played it as he always does. Mr. Pierce played *Ally Dury*, another villain, and, when he remembered the brogue, sounded it very fairly. He made up well and acted consistently. The part is one of those repulsive Irish characters which, however artistically rendered, can only disgust. Miss Josis Batchelder played *Katie* with spirit and naivete, and with unusual success in the preservation of the Irish of it. Mrs. Myers, as *Kathleen*, was not especially remarkable either way, and the rest of the cast came in for its share of commendation.

THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Mr. Sothern's second week opened as auspiciously as the first, the audience being as large last evening as it has been at any time. There is one change made in "Our American Cousin" which is deserving of notice. At the termination of the third act, where a country-dance is introduced, and the most exuberant mirth is produced by the imbecility of *Lord Dundreary*, the realistic effect has been greatly heightened by bringing the orchestra on the stage, and having them play for the dancers. The idea was Mr. Gardiner's, and he deserves credit for it. Mr. Sothern has expressed to him, in a letter, his appreciation of the excellent taste and generosity exhibited in the mounting. It is not to be wondered at, as there have been fortunate enough to see "Our American Cousin" will testify. On Friday night "Brother Sam" will be played, and Monday Mr. Sothern's most artistic and delightful impersonation of *David Garrick* in the drama of that name.

THE GLOBE THEATRE.

Miss Augusta Dargon, a great favorite in Chicago only two years ago, played last evening at the Globe Theatre, appearing in the role of *Kathleen* in "The Rising of the Moon." The scene of the play is laid in Ireland, and the principal part is essentially pathetic. Miss Dargon plays it with that strength and effect which has given pleasure to so many theatre-goers, and was rewarded last evening with hearty applause. Her reading was, as usual, excellent, and she carried the sympathies of the audience with her throughout. There is no doubt that Miss Dargon will play to fuller houses than any of her predecessor's have done for some time.

SALVINI.

The great Salvini, with whose praise the dramatic columns of the Boston, New York, and Philadelphia papers have been filled for months, will make his bow to a Chicago public Monday, at McVicker's Theatre. "Samson" is the drama selected for his first appearance. Tuesday he plays "Sullivan," a brilliant comedy, the original of "David Garrick," Wednesday, "Othello," his most popular performance; Friday, "La Morte Civile," his grandest; and Saturday matinee, "Hamlet."

HOG-KILLING AT QUINCY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

QUINCY, Ill., Dec. 29.—Between 50,000 and 60,000 hogs have been slaughtered here this season, against less than half the number for the same period last year.

PRISON DISCIPLINE.

The Cold-Bath Case at the Illinois Penitentiary.

Further Testimony of Prison Officials ---Affidavit of Dr. Mason.

The [illegible] Punishment Acknowledged to Be Forbidden by the Prison Rules.

Antagonism and Jealousy Among the Prison Officials.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

JOLIET, Dec. 29.—The Coroner's jury to investigate the cause of Convict Henry Williams' death, assembled at the prison this morning at 10 o'clock. Present, the Warden and his Deputies, and Commissioners Southworth and Canisius. Upon the assembling of the jury a great deal of restlessness was manifested around the institution among employes, each of whom felt that their bread and butter depended upon the result of the investigation. Two of the witnesses went so far in their testimony as to say that their evidence might tend to cut off their supplies in this direction. The jury is composed of our best citizens, and most of the professions are represented. The Coroner has displayed a good deal of good judgment in the selection of the jury, and if he is censured at all it is because he left it to the Warden to urge the investigation now in progress. In conversation with one of the Commissioners to-day he expressed the opinion that the Warden, in demanding a Coroner's inquest, overstepped his bounds. It is a fact to be regretted that the investigation has already developed a deep-seated

JEALOUSY AND ANTAGONISM BETWEEN THE OFFICIALS,

which I fear cannot be overcome. The feeling of all parties is intense against Gen. Bane, who is in the East. The evidence, in effect, is that the present investigation was opposed by all of the Board except Col. Southworth. This has kindled anew the feeling the management. Let the result of the inquest be what it may, the institution, it is feared, will be left divided against itself. This phase of the situation has given birth to the deepest anxiety among the contractors, who fear that in the strife that must ensue the discipline will be made to suffer. Such a result would be very unfortunate not only to the contractors, but to the State.

J. T. COOPER, SHERIFF OF MADISON COUNTY, SWORN:

Live in Alton, Am Sheriff of Madison County. Knew Williams. I had him in custody for two months, when brought here he was in good health. He was hurt while in jail in a muss with the prisoners. Was sick quite a while. Looked emaciated when I left him at the Penitentiary. He was sick in jail at Alton, before conviction, from being severely jammed against a post by other prisoners. My Deputy brought him here. He had worked on a farm near Edwardsville. While in jail, he cut his mattress open and set it on fire, my opinion was either demented or a very bad man. Don't know of any friends he has. Those that knew him did not speak well of him. His sentence was four years. He pleaded guilty.

DEPUTY-SHERIFF HALL RECALLED:

I reported the death of Williams to the Commissioners. I told them we ought to have a Coroner's inquest. I reported first to George Baur. I then stated the whole matter to the entire Board. Two of the Commissioners thought the man had better be buried at once, as his death was an accident. Mr. Southworth differed, and wanted an inquest. The President of the Board, Dr. Canisius, insisted that the inquest be kept out. The majority of the Board requested me to bury the body. Knew nothing of Dr. Mason's examination of the body after death. My Deputy, Sleeper, insisted on an inquest, and this is why I suggested the same to the Commissioners. In the absence of the Warden, the deputy performs his duties. When our late Warden was killed, the President of the Board of Commissioners assumed the duty of Warden, which was contrary to law. Since that time the President of the Board has dictated to me in reference to the general management, and in some instances has given me orders. I knew nothing of Williams' physical condition when he came here. I saw nothing of the post-mortem examination held by Dr. Mason until it had been made. The Doctor told me, after the examination, that everything was all right,—that the man died from heart disease. I want it distinctly understood that I did not try to conceal anything. I wanted the whole matter laid open to the public.

DEPUTY CAPT. D. C. SLEEPER, SWORN.

Am Assistant Deputy Warden, and have been for three or four years. Have been in the prison about twelve years, all told. Knew Williams. Saw him on Dec. 11. He made complaint that day that his hands were sore. The foreman of the shop complained that he had not done a day's work. The Doctor examined his hands. He was ordered for "duty," and the doctor said that nothing was the matter with him. I don't know whether anything was done to his hands or not. He was then sent to the shop. I saw him in the afternoon and evening. I took him to "solitary" that evening. He was confined, but not punished. There was no bedding in "solitary." Saw Williams at 12 o'clock on the morning of the 13th. I took him from "solitary" to the bath-room. I had him strip, and, with the assistance of three or four men, I immersed him in water. I then asked him if he had anything to say. He made no reply. I again immersed him. Don't know whether I immersed him two or three times. I asked him again if he had anything to say. He then said he would go to his work. Capt. Hall was not then present. I did not immerse him after Hall came in. Hall immersed him twice after ward. Three or four minutes between immersions. After Hall came in he was bathed at his order, but was still bathed. When Hall came in he had his pants half on. He was not exhausted. He resisted being bathed with all his force, holding on to the edge of the bath-tub. Between the two last baths two or three minutes elapsed, but nothing was said. He was still stubborn and defiant. When taken from the bath the last time he breathed as if in pain. He tipped over on his elbow, and then on the floor, breathing hard. He did not appear strangled. He lived two or three minutes after being taken from the bath. The rules of the prison do not allow of cold baths for punishment. I saw Dr. Mason on the evening of the 13th, and he thought Williams was feigning sickness, and ordered me to give him a bath. The bath was given, I believe, to ascertain the true condition of the prisoner. The Doctor was not present at the bath. Am now satisfied that the man was really sick. Never knew him to complain of sickness prior to the 11th inst. Don't know why a Coroner's inquest was not held over the body. It has been customary to hold an inquest in such cases. I left the bath-house about 2:45. When Capt. Hall came in I did not tell him that the prisoner had said he was ready for work. The physician has never given written orders for baths. I take orders from the Warden or his deputy. I had my orders to bathe Williams from both the Deputy Warden and physician. The Warden was not present, and didn't know anything of the bathing of Williams. We have been in the habit of administering baths, and, under Dr. Bacon's administration, sometimes administered them when he was absent, at his orders. Bacon's general deportment toward prisoners was rough, but not inhuman. Did not think Williams sick when we bathed him. Dr. Mason is very lenient and kind toward prisoners. Don't know who ordered Dr. Mason to make a post-mortem of Williams. The Warden is kind and efficient, and the discipline was never better. There are 1,165 convicts now in the Penitentiary. If Williams had been well the bath would not have injured him.

VISIT TO THE "SOLITARY" AND BATH-HOUSE.

At this juncture the jury, at the instance of the foreman, made a visit to the solitary, and took a view of the bath-house, and especially the tub in which Williams was bathed. The temperature of the bath was also felt by the jury. The bath-house is a large room adjacent to the kitchen. The room contains eighteen tubs, which have before been described. In this room all prisoners are received, subjected to a bath, and then citizens' clothes are changed for that of the uniform of the prison.

DR. D. H. MASON, PRISON PHYSICIAN, sworn: Am a graduate of the Castelton Medical Institute of Vermont. Have practiced medicine in Illinois for twenty-three years; reported for duty as Prison Physician on the 11th of July, and have been in charge ever since; examined Henry Williams during the present month; first examined him on that day, at the regular morning call. He stated he had no use of his hands, no grip; took hold of his hand, and asked him to squeeze my hand; he pretended he had no use of his hand whatever; then took his hand and doubled it back, when it rebounded very flexibly; did this several times with both hands; was convinced that nothing was the matter with his hands. He said there was nothing else the matter with him. I then reported him for duty. He was brought to me again that afternoon by Deputy Sleeper. The Dep., said he (Williams) couldn't do his work. I again examined him, and with the same result as before. My opinion was that he was not sick. He had every appearance of being in perfect health. He said he had no other trouble, except with his hands. His hands were not swollen or marked; don't know whether I did anything for his hands or not. I may have painted his hands with iodine. Cases similar to his are of every day occurrence. I should expect the iodine, if applied, to have affected the man's mind. I a second time reported him for duty; never saw him again alive. I saw Deputy Sleeper on the evening of the same day I last saw Williams. He wanted to know what to do with Williams. I inquired what he knew of his history. He told me he was a noted horse-thief and jail-breaker. I then ordered him to give him a bath. The next I heard of Williams was on my arrival here next morning. I was then told that he was dead. I first went and saw the Commissioners, who were together. The whole matter was talked over between us. They all thought there ought to be no stir made. I concurred. It was thought best that I should make a post-mortem examination. It was not thought necessary to hold a Coroner's inquest.

I held a post-mortem examination; commenced by laying back the scalp. When I got ready to use the saw, I found it was exceedingly dull, and sent Dr. Baird for another. While he was absent, I opened the cavity of the chest. I saw nothing unnatural in its appearance when the breast bone was first removed. I then opened into the pericardium. I found it filled with blood. I said to Dr. Baird, the trouble is in the heart. I then removed the heart, and found an opening in it. I brought the heart and showed it to the Commissioners. Saw no aperture in the pericardium when taking it out, but subsequently cut it. The pericardium was not distended with blood. The aperture I found in the heart was about two inches in length in the right ventricle. I supposed, at the time of the examination, that the man came to his death from rupture of the heart. The pericardium is found over the ventricle thinner than usual. A heart would not have affected his general health very seriously. By examination of him before death I might and might not have determined his real condition. Such a heart would produce general debility when of long standing. Never felt Williams' pulse in examining him.

When I ordered him bathed I did not do it for punishment, but to accomplish a certain result. Many men imagine themselves sick, and a bath always cures them. I never saw a man immersed but once. I mean that in my presence no man was ever dipped but once. When I ordered the bath I did not mean that the man should be immersed any number of times. When I ordered the bath I expected to be present when it was administered. When I ordered the bath, I expected the man to be "dipped" but once. When the bath was administered, I thought it had been abolished as a punishment, but could be administered at my order. I thought this to be a written rule of the prison, until after Williams' death. I consulted the Commissioners about the expediency of using the power I thought they had given me, and mentioned a class of cases in which it would be advantageous. They told me to use my own judgment in the matter. I have used the bath as a remedy three or four times. I was present but once, Dr. Baird once. The Commissioners expected me to have personal supervision of the baths. I believe his struggling produced the rupture of the heart. A man could live with such a rupture only a moment. If the rupture was produced from a struggle, it would have taken place at once, not four or five minutes after the struggle. Gen. Bane and Dr. Canisius told me to use the bath at my discretion. I think Williams died from disease of the heart. I have from forty to eighty examinations to make a day, and do not have time to do it as thoroughly as I would wish. I get to the prison about 7:45, and live a mile away. A man like Williams could not stand over-exertion. Something was said among the Commissioners about hushing the whole matter up, but I don't know what.

When I was appointed Prison Physician, Bane wanted me to take charge on the 15th of June. I wrote him I could not come so soon. I was then asked to report on July 1. I came on July 1, but had to return home to finish business. I came for duty on the 11th, and Bacon remained a few days. On the 12th I told Bane I had no further use for Bacon. On the 14th I complained of Bacon's coming to the prison every day, and on the 15th he left. Have practiced dentistry, but at the same time was practicing medicine more or less every day.

DR. THEODORE CANISIUS SWORN.

I am a Commissioner. Live at Aurora. Never knew Williams. Did not think it necessary to hold an inquest over a man dying in punishment here. Had no idea that the law required an inquest in such cases. When I came here I found baths in general use for punishment. We published baths for punishment. We think baths are necessary in certain cases, and gave my consent to their use under the doctor's direction. If we fail to maintain discipline, our keepers would be killed, and the prisoners would break out and overrun the city. Sleeper is a good officer. Capt. Hall is one of the best prison officers of the country. Maj. Wham was not present when Williams was bathed. He has made a most excellent executive officer. I had no objection to a Coroner's inquest. When I heard of Williams' death I did not think anything wrong had been done. I still think as I did then. Dr. Mason is a very humane physician, and of fair ability. Bane is trusted with the health of the criminals. He is careful.

MAJ. J. W. WHAM, WARDEN, SWORN.

Am Warden. When I first came here the cold bath was abolished. It never knew that the bath was being administered by the doctor, except in the hospital, for medical purposes, until three weeks ago. I found this out from inquiry of my deputy. He said the Commissioners were authority for its administration. When I took charge as Warden, I wanted to reduce the rigor of the punishments. I consulted my Deputy, and he was fearful the discipline might suffer. I looked into the situation and found that convicts were cut off from all special ill-treatment. I found that it was necessary to remedy this, and, after a great deal of study, have remedied it, I think. The Warden have read the new rules of the prison, made some explanation of the means used to enforce discipline, &c., all of which were of a humane nature. He read from the punishment records, showing that the punishment now, as compared with that under the old management, is in the ratio of 1 to 4. No discipline is allowed to go down the State would suffer. The State obliges us to enforce discipline as the condition of letting the labor. The prison is paying expenses. Hall and Sleeper are good men,—the best men I know of for the position. Dr. Mason is one of the best physicians. We have 242 murderers in the institution now. The record of the Board prohibits punishment by bathing.

The Warden then produced the following

AFFIDAVIT FROM DR. D. H. MASON:

J. W. Wham, Warden Illinois State Penitentiary:

DEAR SIR: When at the charge of the medical department of this institution, my attention was called by the Deputy Warden to the case of a convict who was feigning insanity. I found the man in the solitary, his hands tied to a ring nearly six feet above the floor. The man was in a crippled condition, I would both feet by freezing, before coming here. He was standing with the stumps on a cushion. I said to Capt. Hall, This is a cruel thing; why don't you punish the man in some other way? He answered, The Commissioners have decided that convicts must be punished in no other way. He also said that the cold bath produced better results on this class of men. I consulted with Commissioners Bane and Canisius in regard to this matter, to which I called my attention had been called, and it was decided that the bath might be used under my direction. It has been used four times. The first case was the cripple, and he has been sane ever since. Hall and myself acknowledged that he was pretending to be insane, that he might be sent to the Insane Asylum, thinking his chances for escape would then be better. The next case was a convict who was feigning insanity, and rapidly destroying both mind and body; the result has been excellent. The next case was the negro Sampson, a convict sent by Will County he said he had chronic diarrhœa. He came to the hospital pretending to be in great distress. I thought his agony too great to be real, and sent him to his duty. His guard thought I had made a mistake, and sent him to his cell. This was on Saturday. On Monday he was brought to the hospital. He laid on the bed for two days, propped up with pillows, in so helpless a condition that he had to be handled with great care by the nurses, and so well did he act his part that the hospital steward thought it was the worst case he ever saw, notwithstanding he has had three years' experience with "dead beats." On Wednesday morning I ordered him a cold bath. He came out of the tub well, saying if that was the way they treated rheumatism, he didn't want any more of it.

The next case was that of the man Williams, which has been reported to you in full. The bath consists in dipping a man in a tub of water at the temperature of 60 degrees, in precisely the same manner that persons are immersed in the Church service.

(Signed) D. H. MASON,
Physician,
Illinois State Penitentiary.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 29th day of December, A. D., 1873.

(Signed) HENRY R. YEAKLE,
Notary Public.

Seal

DEPUTY-WARDEN HALL

was again called, and made some unimportant explanations. Dr. Canisius had a word to say, as also had Dr. Mason. Hall, in answer to a question from Mr. Southworth, said that he gained the impression from a conversation with the Commissioners about the disposition of the body of Williams, that Dr. Canisius thought the officers of the prison had the right to dispose of the body. Numerous other questions followed, but nothing of any real importance was elicited.

COL. J. M. SOUTHWORTH, SWORN:

Am a Commissioner. I did not know whether we had a right to dispose of Williams' body or not. To my mind there was a question as to the legality of the matter. I had no desire to suppress the affair. Dr. Canisius and Gen. Bane decided that we had a right to dispose of the body as we saw fit. If anything was said about keeping the matter quiet, it was to keep it from the convicts. Dr. Canisius said to Capt. Hall, "Bury the man, and go

MONEY AND COMMERCE.

MONETARY.

MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 29.

Mr. City Comptroller Hayes and Mr. Treasurer O'Hara transmitted to New York on Saturday $500,000 to pay the interest due on the city debt on the 1st prox. Some of the bankers complained that it should be sent so early, as it would reach there this morning, but the authorities, to make sure of its being there in time, even should all the railroad engineers be inclined to strike, sent forward the cash. Of the sum $250,000 were advanced by the banks at ninety days on 8 per cent interest, and the other half was drawn from the funds turned over by former Treasurer Gage. Of course, the city has a balance to meet current expenses here.

The drawing of so large an amount by the city, in addition to the heavy sums needed by our merchants to settle balances maturing this week in New York, has made exchange unusually scarce. The current rate between banks was 25@50 cents premium per m., and some offers of 75 cents were not supplied. The stringency, it is believed, will not last beyond the present week. Of course, if it does, currency will have to be shipped, but pork and other shipments will be likely within a very few days to make up all deficiencies.

Money is also close, but bankers are supplying all the legitimate wants of customers at the legal figures, viz.: 10 per cent. The size of ordinary balances, responsibility of customers, etc., are carefully scrutinized. The pork-packing season is about closed, so that the demand for purchasing in that department of business is nearly over. Parties, however, are holding the product and need to be carried for a few weeks. Of course grain is steadily coming forward; but all demands for money in that direction are easily met. After packers begin to realize, and interest payments are made, best informed parties confidently anticipate a very easy money market.

Street rates for outside paper nominal at 1¼@2½ per cent per month. Little doing.

AN ELASTIC CURRENCY.

BAY CITY, Dec. 29, 1873.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

Among the arguments put forth in favor of making United States greenbacks and bonds inter-convertible, a plain and, to my mind, an unanswerable one seems to have been overlooked. While much has been said to show the *expediency* of this measure, but little attention has been given to its *justice*. I wish to offer a few considerations bearing on the latter point. Our Government owes a large debt consisting principally of bonds bearing gold interest. This part of the debt is in a highly satisfactory condition. Ample provision has been made for the payment of the interest regularly in coin, and consequently our national credit stands very high, and may be said to be improving. There is, however, another part of our national debt of which so favorable an account cannot be given. It is in an anomalous state, floating in the form of simple debentures, for the payment or funding of which no provision whatever has been made. Consequently, this part of our debt stands much below the other portion of it in value—the difference at the present time amounting to 12 or 15 per cent. While the funded debt is now above the par of gold, the unfunded debt stands considerably below it. Is there any need for this, and, if not, is it not the bounden duty of the Treasury to place all its obligations on the same footing? Should not all the creditors of the Government be treated alike?

The unfunded debt referred to is, of course, the greenback currency, and good men's minds are very much occupied by plans to bring it up to par, so that what is called "specie payment" may be resumed. During the panic this end seemed to be rapidly approaching, but now the tendency is in the other direction, and if the existing wants of the Treasury are to be supplied by farther issues of greenbacks, the discount on the latter will increase.

Suppose, however, the Treasury should be required to issue 5 per cent bonds for all greenbacks presented in sums of $100 on and after the 1st of January next? What would be the immediate effect? Certainly, this would not be a measure of "inflation." Inasmuch as greenbacks are now much less value than 5 per cent bonds, a considerable amount would probably be retired and this process would go on until the bonds and greenbacks stood on the same plane. It might be that such a provision would temporarily reduce existing quotations for 5 per cents, but I do not believe the tendency in this direction would be very great. The credit of the country is now so high, and *would be so much improved by the honorable provision which would thus be made for the floating debt* that bonds would be as likely to advance as recede in prices. But whatever might be the fact in this particular, bonds and greenbacks would thereafter be equally valuable, and if that value should be near the par of gold, all difficulty in the way of practical resumption would disappear.

Thus as it were by a mere stroke of the pen the difference between gold and greenbacks might be wiped out, and the credit of the Government placed on much higher ground than it now occupies. But let us consider whether in doing this anything would be lost. It will probably be said that this would be a measure of contraction—that to the extent to which greenbacks would go in to be funded, the volume of the currency would be reduced. This, of course, is obviously true, but are we likely to reach the result so much desired of giving our currency *a gold purchasing power* by any easier method? If currency be really as scarce as is pretended, is it likely that the temptation of getting 5 per cent for it in the form of bonds would cause any considerable quantity to be withdrawn? Would not the effect simply be to advance the value of the greenbacks without sensibly decreasing their volume? Or if the volume were reduced, would it not show that the cry of scarcity of currency is without foundation?

Up to this point I have only considered one side of the inter-convertible plan,—that of funding greenbacks into 5 per cent bonds. I do this because I wish to show that the measure of making bonds and greenbacks mutually convertible is not, as has been pretended, one of inflation, *per se*. If the tendency at this time of an option to convert greenbacks into 5 per cents, would be to contract rather than to expand the currency, would it make any difference if, at the same time, the option were so extended as to allow 5 per cents to be reconverted into greenbacks at the pleasure of the holders? It is perfectly plain that an option to reconvert would not operate at all until all difference between the value of the bonds and greenbacks had been absorbed in some way. The first effect of attaching the convertible option to the greenbacks and bonds would simply be to equalize their value. The extent to which the option would be availed of either way cannot be foreseen exactly. After the adjustment which would soon follow the creation of the new financial condition had taken place, the movement in either direction would probably be insignificant. Whatever it might be, should be disclosed by daily reports from the Treasury, in order to checkmate any attempts at corners.

I have ignored the plan of a currency stock with 3 65-100 per cent interest, for the reason that at present this rate is too low, and the plan would therefore be one of inflation.

Gold interest at 5 per cent seems to be the best rate on which our Government can now borrow money at par. If the greenbacks are to be kept at par, *they must be convertible into a par stock*. If a 5 per cent bond is worth but 100 per cent gold, 3 65-100 per cent stock would bring only [illegible] per cent gold, and the greenbacks convertible into such a stock would, I suppose, have only the same value. The time may come when we shall be able to negotiate a loan at par bearing 3 65-100 per cent interest, but that time is not now, and the Treasury would be making an unfair discrimination against a certain portion of its creditors by offering them only 3 65-100 per cent when it pays others 5 per cent.

In short, Mr. Editor, I hold it right for the Government to give the holders of its floating debt the opportunity of funding it on the best terms it is now offering, viz.: 5 per cent gold bonds. If it cannot pay the principal, it ought at least to pay interest, when required. If, however, from the use of this floating debt as currency, it is likely but little will require to be funded. It is all the better for the Treasury, and it will certainly do no harm to make the offer.

Further, if it shall appear that the people prefer floating debt, i. e., greenbacks, to 5 per cent bonds, I see no reason why they should not be gratified, and would therefore attach to these bonds an option of being converted into greenbacks at their face.

By simply adopting this plan, the Government will have substantially disposed of the greenback and currency questions. Offering to fund its floating debt on its best terms, it can no longer be charged with unfair discrimination against a part of its creditors. If a Government currency be sought, we shall then have one at par with a stock which now stands at par and will probably continue so do so. Without any commercial convulsion, the currency will have its purchasing power advanced to the specie standard, though it may not technically be convertible into specie, and still [illegible] into it the element of elasticity in which it is now so deficient. For all this benefit the worst that can happen is the possibility that the Treasury will have a little more interest to pay, for with the currency raised to par we could do with less, while the option to exchange bonds for greenbacks at any time will stop the cry of a deficiency of currency—by preventing the possibility of it. H. M. F.

LOCAL STOCK AND BOND MARKET.

Messrs. Preston, Kean & Co. quote as follows this afternoon:

	Buying.	Selling.
U. S. 6s of '81	119¾	120¼@121¼
U. S. 5-20s of '62	113¾	114
U. S. 5-20s of '64	114¾	115¼
U. S. 5-20s of '65	115¾	115⅞
U. S. 5-20s of '65 January and July	118	118¾@119
U. S. 5-20s of '67 January and July	118¾	119¼@119¾
U. S. 5-20s of '68 January and July	118¼	118¾@119¾
10-40s	111¾	112¼
U. S. 5s (new issue)	110¾	111¼
U. S. currency 6s	113¾	114¼
Gold (full weight)	109¾	110¼
Gold coupons	109¾	110¼
Eastern Exchange (counter rates)		par.
Gold exchange		110¼
Sterling exchange (large drafts)		108¾@109¾
Chicago City 7s		95 and int.
Cook County 7s		95 and int.
Town, county, and city 10 per cent bonds		95@97½

LATEST.

NEW YORK, Dec. 29.—Money more active during the afternoon, advancing to 1 1-32, but closed easy at 7 per cent.

Sterling was steady at 108¼ for sixty-day, and 109¾@109¾ for sight.

The customs receipts were $282,000.

Gold was weaker on heavy payments by Treasury, closing at 110¼.

The amount of loan certificates outstanding is $1,820,000; a decrease since Saturday of $410,000.

Loans were at 6, 7, 1-32, 1 1-16, 3-64, and 7 gold for carrying.

The Assistant Treasurer paid out to-day $3,440,000 on account of the January interest; $330,000 currency interest; and $44,000 redemption of 5-20s.

The clearings were $46,000,000.

Governments were strong.

State bonds were dull.

Stocks were active and strong during the morning. Before the First Board, prices declined from ¼ to 1 per cent, but an active buying movement followed, and a general recovery ensued. The market closed dull at ¼@⅝ off from the highest prices of the day. The continuance of the railroad strike in the West has a depressing influence.

At a meeting of the creditors of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad Company to-day, a large representation being present, it was unanimously resolved to accept the proposition of the Company to fund the floating debt with income bonds.

Stock sales to-day between 10 and 2 o'clock amounted to 103,000 shares, of which 20,000 were Western Union, 18,000 Union Pacific, 55,000 Wabash, 9,000 Pacific Mail, 500 Ohio, 10,000 New York Central, 6,000 St. Paul, 17,000 Lake Shore, 4,000 Chicago, Columbus & Indiana Central, 6,000 Rock Island, and 6,500 Northwestern.

Sterling, 109.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Coupons, '81	120	Coupons, '67	119
Coupons, '62	113¾	Coupons, '68	119
Coupons, '64	115	10-40s	112¾
Coupons, '65	115¾	Currency 6s	113¾
Coupons, '65 (new)	118¾	New 5s	110¾

STATE BONDS

Missouris	93	Virginias, old	36
Tennessees, old	80½	North Carolinas, old	24
Tennessees, new	81	North Carolinas, new	14
Virginias, new	40		

STOCKS.

Canton	65	St. Paul pfd	64¾
Western Union	72¾	Wabash	48¾
Quicksilver	27¾	Wabash pfd	71¾
Adams Express	91¾	Ft. Wayne	89
Wells Fargo (ex. div.)	66	Terre Haute	14
American Express	57¾	Terre Haute pfd	34
United States Ex	67	Chicago & Alton	101¾
Pacific Mail	38	Chicago & Alton pfd	104
New York Central	98¾	Ohio & Mississippi	30
Erie	44	C., C. & C.	74
Erie pfd	70	C., B. & Q.	95
Harlem, ex. div	119	Lake Shore	76¾
Harlem pfd	116	Indiana Central	27
Michigan Central	76	Illinois Central	95
Pittsburgh & Ft. W	84¾	Union Pacific stock	30¾
Northwestern	56¾	Union Pacific bonds	83¾
Northwestern pfd	69¾	Central Pacific	95¾
Rock Island	99¾	Del. & Lack & W	104
N. J. Central	102	B., Hartford & Erie	3¾
St. Paul	41¾		

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record on Monday, Dec. 29:

CITY PROPERTY.

The premises No. 202 Park av, dated Dec. 29; consideration, $10,000.

Wabash av, s e corner of Twenty-third st, w f, 100x193 ft, dated Dec. 15; consideration, $80,000. Uranus H. Crosby to Joan Q. Hoyt.

Washington st, 80 ft e of Dearborn st, s f, 40x180 ft, with buildings, dated Nov. 23; consideration, $110,000. Albert Crosby to Charles Busby.

North Water st, 100 ft w of Pine st, 72 ft to Michigan st, dated Oct. 11; consideration, $36,000. Henry Titus to A. M. Sheldon.

Lincoln st, 124 ft s of Hubbard st, e f, 24x107¾ ft, with improvements, dated Dec. 24; consideration, $2,600.

Diller st, 135 ft n of Hubbard st, e f, 23x119¾ ft, dated Sept. 13; consideration, $1,700.

Hamilton av, n of West Division st, w f, 2 x 107 ft, dated Aug. 17; consideration, $600.

Henry st, 239 ft e of Centre av, s f, 24x125 ft, dated Oct. 1; consideration, $2,025.

Indiana av, 22 ft n of Thirty-first st, e f, 26x119 ft, dated Nov. 20; consideration, $6,000.

North Market st, 50 ft n of Pearson st, w f, undivided ½ of 25x100 ft, dated Dec. 24; consideration, $600.

W 30 ft of Lots 16 and 17, in Block 2 of Mary Smith's Lot 3, of s ½ s e ¼ Sec. 12, 39, 13, dated Oct. 9; consideration, $1,650.

West Madison st, 164 7-10 ft w of Staunton st, s f, 24x126 ft, dated Sept. 25, 1872; consideration, $2,400.

Emma st, 390 7-10 ft w of Noble st, n f, 24x124 ft, with buildings, dated Dec. 24; consideration, $1,100.

Same as the above, dated Dec. 18; consideration, $1,160.

Indiana st, 150 ft w of North Market st, n f, 25x150 ft, dated Jan. 6, 1872; consideration, $3,000.

Wilmott av, 258 ft w of Robey st, s f, 24x100 ft, dated Dec. 27; consideration, $1,800.

Milwaukee av, 150 ft n w of Girard st, s w f, 25x118 ft, dated Dec. 27; consideration, $2,500.

North av, 332 ft w of Larrabee st, n f, 24x108 ft, with buildings, dated Oct. 30; consideration, $4,000.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Lot 77 in Hinckley's n w ¼ of s e ¼ Sec. 8, 38, 14, dated Dec. 29; consideration, $3,300.

South ½ of Lot 5, in Block 5, of Wilson, Heald & Stebbing's n w ¼ of s w ¼ Sec. 15, 38, 14, dated Dec. 14; consideration, $5,315.

Lots 15 and 21, in Block 1, of Crocker's s w ¼ of s e ¼ of s e ¼ Sec. 17, 38, 14, dated June 15; consideration, $1,000.

Lot 5, in Block 11, Egandale, dated Dec. 27; consideration, $3,000.

Lot 20, in Block 10, Melton's Addition, dated Dec. 24; consideration, $250.

Lot 8, in Block 2, of w ½ n w ¼ Sec. 14, 38, 14, dated Dec. 11; consideration, $1,000.

Lot 38, in Block 4, of same, dated Dec. 15; consideration, $1,800.

Sub-Lot 3, in Stiles' Lots 21, 28, and 29, Brighton, dated Dec. 5; consideration, $900.

Lots 27 and 28, in Block 5, of Adam Smith's s w ¼ Sec. 36, 39, 13, dated July 24, 1872; consideration, $600.

Lot 5, in same block, dated July 24, 1872; consideration, $300.

Lots 4 and 11, in same block, dated July 24, 1872; consideration, $600.

WEST OF CITY LIMITS.

Block 4, of Sargent's Addition to Clyde, dated Oct. 23; consideration, $9,000.

COMMERCIAL.

MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 29.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in Chicago during the past forty-eight hours, and for the corresponding date one year ago:

	RECEIPTS. 1873.	RECEIPTS. 1872.	SHIPMENTS. 1873.	SHIPMENTS. 1872.
Flour, brls	12,967	5,837	14,547	6,602
Wheat, bu	187,490	25,380	197,771	9,410
Corn, bu	43,795	71,040	4,792	3,680
Oats, bu	35,440	27,290	7,259	10,695
Rye, bu	3,590	5,820	1,425	1,900
Barley, bu	29,700	16,290	7,583	12,606
Grass seed, lbs	183,230	56,390		20,400
Flax seed, lbs	113,760	41,200		41,200
Broom corn, lbs	41,800	2,150	470	8,020
Cured meats, lbs	405,140	131,660	1910,823	2211,619
Beef, brls	70		506	
Pork, brls	560	60	403	75
Lard, lbs	91,230	92,580	227,058	394,080
Tallow, lbs	45,970	15,033	85,590	
Butter, lbs	69,575	57,245	49,400	29,760
Dressed hogs, No	1,557	1,454	1,998	2,468
Live hogs, No	9,393	8,632	4,205	2,326
Cattle, No	1,362	830	1,124	782
Sheep, No	156	1,343		540
Hides, lbs	101,745	128,805	85,551	100,293
Highwines, brls	100	468	15	649
Wool, lbs	220,398	133,034	542,442	66,500
Potatoes, bu		30		25
Lumber, m ft	82	173	322	435
Shingles, m	450	80	4,936	317
Lath, m		109	10	24
Salt, brls		810	2,445	1,515

Withdrawn from store on Saturday for city consumption: 4,484 bu wheat; 7,645 bu corn; 2,235 bu rye; 742 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store this morning up to 10 o'clock: 339 cars wheat; 117 cars corn; 37 cars oats; 5 cars rye; 22 cars barley. Total, 520 cars, or 192,000 bu.

The leading produce markets were stronger to-day, with a more decided disposition to take hold in all departments. The trading was chiefly speculative; but there was also more demand for produce for shipment, which would have been still greater but for the slight uncertainty prevailing in regard to the ability of the roads to carry freight, pending the engineers' strikes. Operators were anxious to send forward as much as possible before the rise in freights anticipated for the beginning of the coming year.

Dry goods were quiet at firm and unchanged prices. The demand was chiefly centered in the staple articles, such as brown and bleached sheetings and shirtings, ticks, denims, prints, &c., for which the tendency of prices is still in an upward direction. There was some falling off in the demand for groceries, but no abatement in the firmness of prices, full previous rates being realized for every article in the list, while coffees were strong at a further advance, the different grades being marked up a ¼c. Dried fruits continue active with prices firm at the recent advance. The supply of domestic varieties is scant, and the general tendency is to higher prices. Fish sold to a fair aggregate at substantially former quotations. In the cheese, butter, and canned goods markets the changes were unimportant. Business was fair at firmly sustained prices. Leather, paints, pig iron, and tobacco were quoted quiet and unchanged. Oils remain steady at 14@15c for carbon; at 78@80c for extra lard; at $1.00@1.02 for boiled linseed, and at 50c for turpentine.

The demand for lumber continues light, and no alteration in prices is noted. The inquiry is principally for common lumber and shingles. Metals and tinners' stock were quiet; tin remaining firm. No change was reported in iron or nails; both are quiet. Salt was in fair demand for the season, and steady at the prices given. Wool, hops, and broom corn were quiet. Green fruits were dull; also potatoes. The receipts of hides continue rather light, and the demand moderate. Several orders were on the market for timothy hay, but aside from this and the usual local trade, the market exhibited no special changes. Seeds were in limited request, though there was a tolerably fair trade in timothy for the season, and former prices were generally adhered to. Game and poultry were quiet.

Highwines were rather more active and steady at the decline noted on Saturday. Sales were reported of 200 brls at 93c per gallon.

Dressed hogs were less active and easier, though the supply was small, and live were quoted higher. Buyers were willing to take heavy hogs at full prices, at $6.00 per 100 lbs; but light weights were slow at $5.90 for round lots. Sales were reported of 450 head at $6.00; 206 at $5.90; 46 head, dividing on 200 lbs, at $5.85@6.00; 42 in bad condition at $4.80. Total, 744 head.

Provisions were moderately active and much stronger. The advance in the price of live hogs early in the day, caused holders of product to advance their views, and a rather sharp demand, which sprang up later, caused a still further stiffening in quotations. Mess pork advanced 40@45c per brl, lard, 15@20c per 100 lbs, green meats, ½c, and salted meats, ⅛@¼c per lb. The inquiry was chiefly for mess pork, the speculative feeling having been stimulated by the increasing demand for meats noted at the close of last week. Meats were again in good request to-day, but the rise in quotations carried them above the limits of several brokers who held orders to buy (if they could). The decrease in the supply of hogs has caused the majority of our packers to fall back on half time—a condition of things almost unprecedented in the history of the trade; as will be that other fact that we shall have cut something like 1,090,000 hogs in the two months ending with New Year's Eve. That is a little more than 76 per cent of the packing of the whole four months of last season. The market closed at the following range of prices: Mess pork, new, cash or seller December, $14.25@14.35; do seller January, $14.30@14.32½; do seller February, $14.75@14.80; do seller March, $15.25@15.30; prime mess pork, $12.75@13.00; extra prime do, $10.75@11.00. Lard, cash or seller December, $8.37½@8.40; do seller January, $8.40@8.42½; do seller February, $8.75@8.80; do seller March, $8.95@9.00. Green hams at 8¼@8½c for 16 and 15 lb averages; sweet pickled hams, 8¾@9¼c. Green shoulders at 45c; rough sides, 6½c; do short ribs or long clear, 6¾@6¾c; do short clear, 6⅞c; meats, 10@15 days in salt, 5⅛@5¼c for shoulders, 6⅞@7c for short ribs and long clear, and 7⅛@7¼c for short clear; boxed shoulders, 5⅛@5¼c; do Cumberlands, 7½c; do short ribs or long clear, 7⅛@7¼c; do short clear, 7⅜@7½c; do long cut hams, 9¼@9⅜c. Meats, seller February, about ⅜@½c more than for December. Mess beef, $8.25@$8.50; extra mess do, $9.75@10.00; beef hams, $22.50@23.00. City tallow, 6¼@6½c; grease quotable at 4½@6c. Sales were reported of 1,000 brls mess pork, cash, or seller the month, at $14.25; 1,500 brls do at $14.12½; 500 brls do, seller January, at $14.32½; 750 brls do at $14.30; 500 brls do, seller February, at $14.80; 2,000 brls do at $14.75; 500 brls do at $14.70; 1,500 brls do at $14.62½; 250 brls do at $14.45; 1,500 brls do, seller March, at $15.25; 250 brls do at $15.12½; 500 brls do at $15.00; 250 tcs lard at 8⅜c; 400 tcs do at $8.30; 250 tcs do, seller January, at $8.42½; 750 tcs do at $8.40; 750 tcs do, seller February, at 8⅝c; 1,250 tcs do, seller March, at 9c; 1,000 tcs do at 8⅞c; 100 tcs at $7.80; 80,000 lbs shoulders at 5¼c; 20,000 lbs do (old) at 5⅛c; 925 boxes do at 5⅛c; 50,000 lbs do, seller March, at 6c loose; 75 boxes Cumberlands at 7⅛c; 100,000 lbs short-ribs at 7c; 20,000 lbs do at 6⅞c; 250 boxes do at 7⅛c; 50,000 lbs do, seller March, at 7⅜c, loose; 20,000 lbs long-clear at 7c; 4,500 pieces green-hams (16 lbs) at 8⅛c; 100 boxes long-cut hams at 9⅛c; 12 pkgs mixed grease at 5⅛c.

Flour was again quiet, though more active than on Saturday, and was quoted firm at full previous prices. There was very little inquiry for shipment, and most of the sales seemed to be made to the local trade. Bran was quoted scarce and firm. Sales were reported of 100 brls white winter extras at $6.75; 50 brls do at $6.25; 300 brls do on private terms; 100 brls spring extras at $6.25; 100 brls do at $6.00; 200 brls do at $5.75; 450 brls do on private terms; 100 brls rye at $4.60; 25 brls do at $4.55; 100 brls do at $4.50; 100 brls buckwheat at $7.50. Total, 1,625 brls. Also, 40 tons bran at $12.50 (to arrive) on track. The following were closing prices:

Fair to good white winters	$ 6.75 @ 7.50
Choice do	8.00 @ 9.25
Red winters	5.75 @ 7.00
Choice to fancy spring extras	5.62½@ 6.25
Medium to good do	4.75 @ 5.50
Good to choice Minnesota	6.00 @ 7.25
Patent do	8.00 @12.00
Fair to choice spring, superfine	3.00 @ 4.25
Common do	2.50 @ 3.00
Rye flour	4.50 @ 4.75
Buckwheat do	7.50 @ 8.00
Bran	12.50 @13.00

Wheat was more active, and averaged ⅜@1c higher, under a good demand. New York was quoted higher, with a firmer Liverpool; and our liberal receipts were fully equaled by the shipments. All the cash wheat on the market was wanted, and most of the car lots offered seemed to be taken for shipment. The speculative demand was fair throughout, and at times quite urgent. The market seemed to be short to a much greater extent than was usually supposed, and the prospect of a good demand through the winter from the East caused the presence of a good many buying orders on the floor, both from the city and outside, sent by parties who believe that wheat at present prices will be good property to hold. Seller January opened at $1.14¼, declined to $1.14, rose to $1.14⅜, fell back to $1.14⅛, and advanced to $1.15⅛, closing at $1.15⅛. Seller February sold at $1.17¼@1.19¼, closing at $1.19. Seller the month, or cash No. 2 spring, sold at $1.14@1.15½, closing at $1.15½. No. 1 spring closed firm at $1.17 for straight, and $1.18 for Northwestern receipts. No. 3 spring closed at $1.10, and rejected do at $1.03½@1.04. Cash sales were reported of 4,400 bu No. 1 spring, part Northwestern, at $1.17; 6,400 bu do at $1.16½; 1,600 bu No. 2 at $1.16¼; 5,600 bu do at $1.16; 5,400 bu No. 2 spring at $1.15½; 14,800 bu do at $1.15¼; 1,600 bu do at $1.15⅛; 7,200 bu do at $1.15; 31,400 bu do at $1.14⅞; 41,200 bu do at $1.14⅝; 6,400 bu do at $1.14⅜; 17,400 bu do at $1.14¼; 5,000 bu do at $1.14⅛; 800 bu do at $1.14⅛; 5,000 bu do at $1.14; 800 bu No. 3 spring at $1.11; 1,200 bu do at $1.10½; 8,800 bu do at $1.10; 1,600 bu do at $1.09½; 1,600 bu rejected spring at $1.03½; 1,200 bu by sample at $1.20 on track. Total, 169,400 bu.

Corn was quite active in the speculative department, but quiet on cash lots, which were neither offered nor wanted to any great extent. The market averaged ⅛@⅜c higher than on Saturday. Liverpool was quoted 9d per 480 lbs higher, and New York was stronger in sympathy, while our receipts were light. These facts, with the stronger feeling in wheat, brought out buyers in force. So far as the local strength is now based upon Liverpool quotations, there is room to question its stability. Corn is quoted at 38s per quarter to-day, but for delivery in January or February it is selling at 35s 6d@36s. The reason seems to be that the Liverpool operators are following the example of their Chicago brethren, and getting up a corner. So long ago as the 22d inst., David Dows & Co., of New York, wrote to a correspondent here that "Our letters from Liverpool inform us there has been a ring formed to advance prices. There is a large short interest, and they are confident of reaching 40s. There is not, however, much wealth represented in the pool, . . . In the meantime you may look for a strong Liverpool market." Seller January opened at 53⅝c, advanced to 54c, fell back to 53⅝c, rose to 54⅛c, and closed at 53⅞c. Seller February averaged 1⅝c higher than this, closing at 55⅛c. Seller May sold at 60@60⅛c. Seller the month, or cash No. 2, sold at 53⅝@54c, chiefly at 53⅝c, which was the closing figure. New No. 2 was irregular. Rejected closed at 51⅛c for old and 48c for new. Cash sales were reported of 800 bu No. 2 at 54c; 17,400 bu do at 53⅝c; 3,200 bu do at 53⅝c; 1,200 bu new do at 52c; 2,400 bu do at 50c; 400 bu rejected at 52⅛c; 800 bu do at 51c; 2,000 bu do at 50⅛c; 4,400 bu new rejected. Total, 32,600 bu.

Oats were in active demand, and ranged fully ⅛c per bu higher than on Saturday, in sympathy with wheat and corn. Cash No. 2 was firm at 38@38⅛c on car lots, with no round lots offering. Seller January sold at 38@38⅛, closing at 38⅛c. Seller February sold at 39⅛@39⅜c, closing with firm holders at the outside. Seller May sold at 43c, and rejected was dull and nominal at 33c. Cash sales were reported of 2,400 bu No. 2 at 38⅛c; 6,000 bu do at 38c; 600 bu by sample at 40c; 600 bu do at 39c on track. Total, 9,600 bu.

Rye was quiet and a shade easier, business holding off for a decline. Sales were restricted to 400 bu No. 2 at 77½c, and 1,600 bu at 77c. Rejected was nominal at 73@74c.

Barley was irregular. No. 2 was dull and unchanged at $1.38; while No. 3 was in good shipping demand, and advanced 3c per bu, closing firm at $1.12@1.13 for receipts in favorite houses. Rejected was very irregular, selling at 96c in the Rock Island; $1.00@1.01 in the Northwestern, and as low as 91c elsewhere. Cash sales were reported of 1,200 bu No. 2 at $1.38; 400 bu No. 3 at $1.13; 400 bu do (N. W.) at $1.12½; 400 bu do (N.W.) at $1.12; 6,400 bu do at $1.10; 400 bu do at $1.09; 800 bu rejected at $1.01; 2,000 bu do at $1.00; 400 bu do at 96c; 800 bu do at 95c; 400 bu do at 92; 400 bu do at 91c; 400 bu by sample at $1.35; 600 bu do at $1.30; 800 bu do at $1.25; 400 bu do at $1.16. 400 bu do at $1.15; 400 bu do at $1.10; 400 bu do at $1.00 on track; 300 bu do at $1.15; 400 bu do at $1.10 delivered. Total, 18,100 bu.

HOPS.

EMMITT, Dec. 27, 1873.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: I have been for the past two years a constant reader of your valuable paper, and with profit as well as pleasure. Never before have I thought of advancing any ideas or suggestions. I desire the publication of this, and will defend my position, if need be. I have just returned from a trip which gave me an inside view to the condition of the prominent brewers of the United States. Beer is selling (panic to the contrary). Price advanced $1 per brl past three months. Hops are needed in its manufacture. No substitute known in the world. A careful estimate made last fall. We needed 50,000 bales more for our consumption than our production this year. Foreign hops are not in favor with brewers—changes flavor of the ale, etc.; and, with the present price in Europe and present rates of gold, cannot place a good article here at 50 cents per lb without *loss*. Hops have been talked down; "down!" Now if farmers have a good article they will be wanted soon. In a word—good New York State hops will sell before March 15 *next* for 60 cents per lb. *Mark this!* Brewers as a general thing have no stock on hand. Dealers have no stock. Wisconsin hops are nearly sold. New York State hops over one-half-sold; season not half gone; no hops in the West sufficient for over one month's supply. All the hops in this country now, and 35,000 bales foreign hops, will be wanted to carry us through to the new crop. And *what* if *that* is *light?* Many will want hops soon; and will look sharp to find them; and willing to pay dear when they do so. A word to the wise is sufficient. HONESTY.

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

The following dispatches were received on 'Change to-day:

DEC. 29.—London—Cargoes off coast, wheat upward tendency and corn improving. Cargoes of wheat on passage stiff. Good No. 2 spring wheat off coast, 59s @59s 6d; do for shipment in January or February, 59s 6d; do on passage, 59s 6d. Good American mixed corn, off coast, 37s; do for shipment in January and February, 35s 6d@36s, and, on passage, 35s 6d. Arrivals off coast, wheat large and corn moderate. Mark Lane—Wheat firmer, held higher. Liverpool—Wheat quiet; California Club, 13s 11d@14s 5d; do white, 13s 7d@13s 11d; spring, 12s 4d@12s 10d. Corn steady at 38s.

LATER—Cargoes of No. 2 spring wheat off coast, 59s 6d@60s; do on passage and for shipment in January and February, the same. Corn on passage, 36s 6d; for shipment in January and February, 36s 6d@37s.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 29—12:30.—Club at 13s 9d@14s 3d; white, 13s 5d@13s 8d; spring, 12s 1d@12s 8d; winter wheat, 12s 3d@12s 6d. Corn, 38s. Pork, 60s. Lard, 40s 6d.

PRODUCE STATISTICS.

The New York *Produce Exchange Weekly* gives the following:

The export clearances for Europe from the ports of New York, Boston, Montreal, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, aggregated, were for the undermentioned weeks as follows:

	Flour, brls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Rye, bu.	Peas, bu.
Dec. 25	12,330	600,448	349,378	2,000	....
Dec. 18	21,572	720,796	406,249	26,336	....
Dec. 11	43,630	801,703	284,406	7,338	4,670
Dec. 4	28,300	654,876	429,941	41,833	....
Total four w'ks	108,832	2,778,823	1,469,974	77,507	4,670
Nov. 27	44,900	1,110,962	525,344	8,000	37,224
Nov. 20	15,798	936,996	447,318	19,233	31,674
Nov. 13	32,575	1,207,559	608,560	5,736	44,843
Nov. 6	27,399	1,082,457	515,158	57,877	....
Total four w'ks	120,672	4,337,974	2,096,380	90,846	113,741

The wheat crop of the United States for the year 1873 was estimated by the Agricultural Department at 248,000,000 bushels.

The foreign exports to Great Britain and the Continent from Sept. 1 to Dec. 20 have been about as follows:

To	Flour, brls.	Wheat, bu.
Great Britain	434,446	19,322,419
The Continent	61,546	3,203,930
Total	495,992	22,526,349
Estimated sent via Canada		5,000,000
Flour to wheat, equal bushels		2,739,960
Estimated flour exported to other counties		2,500,000
Total disposed of—bushels		32,506,309

From this it would appear that about 32,500,000 bu of our 248,000,000 bu crop has been already disposed of by export, leaving 215,500,000 for the consumption of our now about 44,000,000 population for bread and seed. The annual requirements for the latter purpose are about 25,000,000 bu, leaving now in the country for consumption and *normal* stocks, against future contingencies of good or bad crops, 195,500,000 bu of wheat, or 4 4-10 bu per capita for home wants, which cannot well go below 4 bu per capita, leaving of our present crop to be still drawn upon for export only about 17,500,000 bu, which is about the limit of our remaining surplus for export.

Imports of foreign breadstuffs into the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland for the eleven months ended Nov. 30 for the last three years, and the sources of supply:

	1871. Cwts, 112 lbs.	1872. Cwts, 112 lbs.	1873. Cwts, 112 lbs.
Wheat from			
Russia	14,859,232	16,324,297	8,823,188
Denmark	123,558	399,903	290,958
Germany	2,852,289	3,649,164	1,847,572
France	134,841	2,468,500	1,170,507
Austrian Territories	239,147	54,732	29,730
Turkey, Wallachia, etc.	1,411,746	822,315	312,660
Egypt	711,179	2,124,288	1,220,019
U. S. America	12,205,529	7,088,366	17,121,918
Chili	503,529	1,387,573	1,550,466
B. N. America	2,218,195	1,406,374	3,422,361
Other countries	613,711	1,740,123	3,444,049
Total wheat, cwts	36,469,535	38,065,635	39,243,408
Barley	7,618,847	12,757,744	8,377,767
Oats	10,238,770	10,606,031	10,916,236
Peas	876,230	1,108,996	1,091,693
Beans	2,134,892	2,706,513	2,681,837
Maize	15,527,235	22,803,685	17,463,737
Total spring grain	37,195,974	49,982,968	40,536,270
Flour from			
Germany	881,290	944,227	598,439
France	29,097	1,031,062	1,623,967
U. S. America	1,674,306	589,595	1,239,044
B. N. America	348,285	282,073	417,645
Other countries	712,106	833,338	1,652,212
Total flour, cwts	3,645,084	3,680,295	5,581,307
Grand total, cwts	77,310,593	81,728,898	85,360,985

The visible supply of grain, including the stocks in granary at the principal points of accumulation at lake and seaboard ports, in transit by rail and frozen in in transit on the New York canals, was, Dec. 20, 1873:

In store at	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Oats, bu.	Barley, bu.
New York	1,340,726	1,611,636	522,832	237,979
Albany	17,500	45,000	48,000	245,000
Buffalo	402,073	277,271	82,173	128,776
Chicago	1,158,907	1,086,768	268,697	457,118
Milwaukee	856,747	71,205	40,080	101,480
Duluth	8,865			
Toledo	294,484	115,247	80,133	3,983
Detroit	51,075	53,061	30,435	12,535
Oswego	852,372	350,739	1,040	213,142
St. Louis	78,992	88,000	59,034	33,441
Boston	7,300	157,464	176,638	34,263
Toronto	153,933	16,731	5,725	22,603
Montreal	764,807	220,798	26,868	12,735
*Philadelphia	265,000	200,000	85,000	121,000
*Baltimore	20,804	119,616	175,000	15,000
Rail shipments	673,808	109,394	115,196	76,281
On N.Y. canals	1,400,000	1,050,000	400,800	320,000
Total—Dec. 20, '73	8,465,292	5,704,450	2,205,561	2,028,368
Total—Dec. 13, '73	9,017,097	6,023,288	2,297,385	2,000,562
Total—Dec. 6, '73	8,497,305	6,510,813	2,221,561	1,890,213
Total—Nov. 29, '73	7,415,9[illegible]	6,45[illegible]	2,242,994	1,833,101
Total—Nov. 22, '73	7,252,461	7,0[illegible]	2,547,117	2,087,462
Total—Dec. 14, '72	6,699,215	8,267,367	2,570,768	2,535,729

*Estimated.

Foreign exports of flour and grain from New York for the week ended Dec. 23, 1873, and since Jan. 1, and their distribution:

To	Flour, brls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Oats, bu.
Liverpool	1,227	106,815	136,719	
London		5,541		
Glasgow	1,650	31,060		
Cardiff	3,000	30,171	17,222	
L'nderry			32,282	
Queenstown		78,501	17,725	
Cork		170,981	95,093	
Bremen	22			
Hamburg			2,500	
Bristol		32,430		
Oporto		6,814		
West Indies	13,208		4,435	1,913
B. N. Col	600			
B. Guiana	300		200	
Venezuela	1,165			
N. Grenada	319			
Brazil	1,613			
B. Honduras	535		50	
Total	33,039	462,213	305,223	1,913
Previous week	52,603	512,340	146,169	1,500
Cor. week, 1872	23,225	164,873	55,374	72
From Jan. 1, 1873	1,621,027	27,020,253	14,723,505	45,815
From Jan. 1, 1872	1,193,353	12,880,605	25,622,438	34,739
From Jan. 1, 1871	1,632,644	22,097,804	12,634,158	48,067
From Jan. 1, 1870	1,921,567	18,424,426	460,526	31,231
From Jan. 1, 1869	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Receipts of flour and grain at seaboard ports for the week ended Dec. 20, 1873:

At	Flour, brls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Oats, bu.	Barley, bu.
New York	95,183	850,455	128,800	198,000	37,622
Boston	34,792	34,713	47,985	68,000	7,426
Portland	20,000		5,500	2,300	
Montreal	8,600	4,944		7,000	2,300
Philadelphia	21,626	90,400	55,000	27,000	19,100
Baltimore	27,413	90,600	165,000	7,[illegible]	
New Orleans	20,027		27,150	44,313	
Total	227,641	1,068,111	421,625	315,316	66,558
Present week	208,291	576,935	498,621	323,296	59,639
Wk. Dec. 6	230,946	584,614	571,537	305,079	52,537
Wk. Nov. 29	180,494	757,139	325,721	243,484	83,291
Wk. Nov. 22	222,705	1,247,228	1,036,900	255,543	265,803
Cor. week, 1872	162,879	474,443	445,835	269,497	129,787

And from Jan. 1 to Dec. 20, inclusive, for three years:

	1873	1872	1871
Flour, brls	9,452,897	7,636,119	9,124,638
Wheat, bu	48,008,336	24,833,460	41,949,354
Corn, bu	47,591,455	71,742,775	43,425,589
Oats, bu	21,851,925	21,841,729	21,475,259
Barley, bu	3,300,019	5,328,270	4,648,827
Rye, bu	1,138,5[illegible]	602,096	1,376,436
Total grain, bu	121,890,250	124,368,380	112,845,465

Eastward movement of flour and grain from lake ports, by rail, for the week ended Dec. 20, '73, and for the corresponding weeks for the last four years:

	1873. Dec. 20.	1872. Dec. 13.	1871. Dec. 21.	1870. Dec. 22.
Flour, brls	122,193	129,826	114,191	71,656
Wheat, bu	678,808	807,109	210,358	59,060
Corn, bu	109,304	194,717	242,043	308,727
Oats, bu	115,196	154,325	252,346	85,884
Barley, bu	76,281	80,106	85,637	38,105
Rye, bu	10,084	7,850	10,830	6,402
Total grain, bu	989,783	1,354,177	802,214	498,178

EXPORTS FROM THE SEABOARD.

The following are the aggregate exports of the articles named, from the ports of Portland, Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, for the week ending Dec. 27:

Flour, brls	55,400	Pork, brls	7,064
Wheat, bu	762,000	Bacon, lbs	11,675,000
Corn, bu	437,000	Lard, lbs	3,691,000
Rye, bu	6,400		

LATEST.

Wheat was active in the afternoon, and advanced 1¼c, selling at $1.16@1.17¼ for January, and closing at $1.17. Also, at $1.19¼@$1.20¾ for February, closing at $1.20½. Corn was quiet and easy, but afterward advanced, and closed ⅜@⅝c higher than on 'Change. It sold at 54@54¼c for January, and 55⅛@55¾c for February, closing at the outside. Sales of mess pork include 100 brls at $14.25 for January; 250 brls do at $15.25, seller March; 500 tcs lard at $8.80, seller February; 250 tcs do at $8.97½, seller March.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 29.

ALCOHOL—Was quiet at $1.86@1.91.

BEANS AND PEAS—There was the usual light local trade in beans, Peas were dull. We repeat: Navy beans, $2.50@2.60; mediums, $2.25@2.40; common, $1.50@2.00; peas, $1.00@1.25 per bu in bags, and $1.40 in brls.

BUTTER—The demand for this staple continues good, and prices keep well up. Both local and outside buyers are engaged, and stocks are kept down to a low point. We quote: Choice to fancy yellow, 30@34c; medium to good, 22@27c; inferior to common, 15@20c; common to choice roll, 18@30c.

BAGGING—Remains firm at previous prices. There is only a moderate inquiry for any line of goods in this list, but there are indications of a revival of trade, and holders are confident. We quote: Stark A, 34c; Ludlow A, 33c; Lewiston A, 32½c; American A, 29c; Amoskeag A, 29c; Otter Creek, 32c; burlap bags, 4 and 5 bu, 18@20c; gunnies, single, 17@18c; do double, 27@28c; wool sacks, 63@65c.

BROOM-CORN—Was firmer and in moderate demand. We quote: Choice to extra hurl, 7½@8c; corn that will work itself into a choice hurl broom, 6¾@7c; for good do, 5½@6c; good to choice stalk braid, 6@7c; inferior brush, 4@5c.

BUILDING MATERIALS—Were dull and without change in quotations: Stucco, $2.50; New York stucco, casting, $3.25@4.00; Rosendale cement, $3.25@3.50; Utica, Louisville, and Akron cement, $2.00 ₩ brl; Portland cement, $7.00@7.50; marble dust, $3.00; lime in bulk, 80c@$1.00; lime (brls), $1.10@1.25 ₩ brl; white sand, ₩ brl, $1.50@2.00; plastering hair, ₩ bu, 40c; land plaster, $[illegible]; fire brick, ₩ 1,000, $55.00@90.00; building brick (common), $6.50@7.40; pressed brick, $14.00@15.00; sewer brick, $8.50; Milwaukee and Racine pressed, $25.00@30.00, del.; do common, $14.00@1[illegible]; Indiana pressed, $18.00@25.00; do common, $[illegible]@15.00; fire-clay ₩ brl, $3.00@4.00.

CHEESE—Continues in fair request at firm prices. There is very little cheese remaining in first hands, and, with less than the usual supply in the hands of jobbers, the market may be considered strong. We repeat our quotations of last week, as follows: New York factory, mild, 14½@15½c; Ohio factory and Western factory do, 13¾@14½c; lower grades, 10@13c.

COAL—Lackawanna was selling at a slight reduction from former quotations, but other coals were held at very full rates. We quote: Lehigh, prepared, $11.00; Lackawanna [illegible] Erie, $8.50; Walnut Hill, $8.50; Brookville [illegible] Blossburg, $8.50@9.00; Cannel, $9.00@9.50; L[illegible], $6.50; Hocking Valley, $6.50; Indiana block, $7.00; Barclay, $[illegible]; Kirkland Grate, $8.00; Minonk, $5.50; Wilmington, $5.00; Midway, $5.50.

COOPERAGE—Continues dull. The supply of packers' goods, especially pork barrels, was liberal. We quote: Pork barrels, $1.25@1.35; whisky barrels, $1.90@2.10; lard tierces, $1.50@1.60; flour barrels, 48@55c; pork staves, rough, $21.00@23.00; do, bucked, $24.00@26.00; tierce staves, rough, $22.00@24.00; bucked or sawed, $25.00@28.00; whiskey staves, rough, $26.00@28.00; do bucked, $33.00@35.00; flour staves, $9.50@11.00; circle flour heading, 7½@9½c per set; flour hoop-poles, $14.00@15.00 per m.

EGGS—Were in the usual local demand, and steady at 22@24c; pickled, 16@19c.

FEATHERS—The receipts were light, but sufficient to meet the wants of the trade. We quote: Good to choice live-geese feathers, 61@62c, from first hands; jobbing prices, 70@75c; 2 per cent discount for cash.

FISH—Business shows gradual improvement, and prices generally seem to be working firmer. Orders were being filled at the annexed quotations: No. 1 whitefish, ½-brl, $5.25@5.40; No. 2 do, $5.00@5.25; No. 1 trout, $4.75@5.00; No. 1 shore-mackerel, new, ½-brl, $13.50@14.00; No. 1 bay, $9.75@10.00; No. 2 mackerel, ½-brl, $8.25@8.50; family mackerel, ½-brl, $7.00@7.25; No. 1 shore kits, $2.15@2.25; bank codfish, $5.00@5.25; George's codfish, $6.00@6.25; Labrador herring, split brls, $8.50@9.00; do, ½-brl, $4.25@4.50; Labrador herring, round brl, $7.50@8.00; do ½-brl, $4.00@4.25; box herring, No. 1, 30@33c; box herring, scaled, 40@43c; Columbia River salmon, ½-brls, $9.75@10.00.

FRUITS AND NUTS—In this branch of trade was a good degree of activity, and the market was again reported firm for all domestics, and for most descriptions of foreign fruits as well. In some lines there are indications of a further advance: FOREIGN—Dates, 10@10½c; figs, new, drums, 12@12½c; figs, in boxes, layers, 15@16c; Turkish prunes, 14@14½c; raisins, layers, new, $2.80@2.90; raisins, loose Muscatel, new, $3.00@3.15; raisins, Valencia, new, 11@12c; Zante currants, new, 7½@8½c; citron, 35@38c; lemon peel, 20@22c. DOMESTIC—Alden apples, 18@20c; Michigan, sliced, 11½@12c; Michigan quarters, 10@10½c; Western do, 8½@9c; Southern do, 7½@8½c; peaches, pared, 23@24c; peaches, halves, 13@14c; do, mixed, 9½@10½c; blackberries, new, 13½@14½c; raspberries, 36@38c; pitted cherries, 26@27c. NUTS—Filberts, 17@17½c; almonds, Terragona, 23@24c; Naples walnuts, 27@28c; Chili walnuts, 23@24c; French walnuts, new, 20@21c; Brazils, 10@10½c; pecans, Texas, 10½@11½c; Wilmington peanuts, 7@10c; Tennessee peanuts, 6½@7½c.

GREEN FRUITS—Were quiet and unchanged, as follows: Lemons, $7.00@8.50 per box; Southern oranges, $7.00@11.50 per brl; Valencia do, $13.00@13.50 per case; California pears, $2.50@4.50 per case; good to choice apples, $3.00@4.00 per brl from store; common to fair do, $2.00@2.50. Cultivated cranberries and Cape Cods, $10.00@12.50; do, Cary's, $13.00. Malaga grapes, $5.50 per box, or $11.00 per brl.

GROCERIES—Jobbers reported a somewhat less active inquiry for goods in this line. There was about the usual number of orders, but the amounts called for were generally smaller. Prices were again firm all around, notably so for coffees, sugars, rice, and sirups, the first-mentioned article advancing another ¼c. Quotations are as follows:

BI-CARB. SODA—7½@8c.

COFFEES—Mocha, 40@40½c; O. G. Java, 37@37½c; Java, No. 2, 35½@35¾c; fancy Rio, 31½@31¾c; choice do, 30½@31c; prime Rio, 30@30½c; good do, 29¾@29½c; common do, 28½@29c; roasting do, 27½@28c; Singapore Java, 32½@33½c; Costa Rica, fancy, 31½@31¾c; do, prime, 30½@31c; Maracaibo, 30@30½c.

CANDLES—Star, full weight, 17½@18c; stearine, full weight, 14½@14¾c; do, short weight, 13½@13¾c.

RICE—Patna, 7½@8c; Rangoon, 7½@7½c; Carolina, 8½@9c.

SUGARS—Patent cut loaf, 12½@12¾c; crushed and powdered, 11¾@11¾c; granulated, 11¼@11½c; A, standard, 10½@10¾c; do, No. 2, 10@10½c; B, 9¾@10c; extra C, 9¾@9¾c; C No. 2, 9½@9¾c; yellow C, No. 1, 9½@9¾c; choice brown, 9½@9¾c; prime do, 8⅞@9c; fair do, 8¼@8⅜c; choice molasses sugar, 9½@9½c; fair do, 8¼@9c; common do, 7½@8c; New Orleans sugar, choice, 9@9½c; do prime, 8½@9c; do, fair, 8½@8⅝c; common, 7@7¾c.

SIRUPS—Diamond drips, $1.30@1.35; silver drips, extra fine, 80@85c; good sugar-house sirup, 55@60c; extra do, 65@70c; New Orleans molasses, choice, 75@80c; do prime, 70@75c; do, common, 55@60c; Porto Rico molasses, choice, 62@65c; common molasses, 32@35c.

SALERATUS—Common to best, 8½@10c.

SPICES—Allspice, 17@18c; cloves, 42@43c; cassia, 36@38c; pepper, 29@30c; nutmegs, No. 1, $1.25@1.30; do No. 2, $1.10@1.15; ginger, pure, 28@30; do No. 1, 20@25c; do No. 2, 16@19c.

SOAPS—German mottled, 6¼@6½c; Golden West, 6@6½c; White Lily, 6¼@6½c; White Rose, 6¼@6½c; palm, 6@6½c; Savon Imperial, 6@6½c; white Russian, 5¾@6c; Champaign, 6¼@6½c; primrose, 6@6¼c.

HAY—There was some inquiry this morning for timothy to fill orders, but, aside from this and the ordinary local demand, no important change was reported. Prairie hay continues dull. We quote the wholesale prices paid by dealers, as follows, cars to contain 20,000 lbs: New timothy, prime, $15.00@15.50; do No. 1, $14.00@14.50; No. 2, do, $12.00@13.00; mixed, $10.00@11.00; prime prairie, $10.00@10.50; do No. 1, $8.50@9.00; do No. 2, $7.00@7.50; LOOSE ON WAGON—Timothy, $11.00@13.00; prairie, $7.00@9.50. For delivery of pressed, $1.00@1.50, according to distance.

HIDES—The receipts were light and the demand moderate. We make no change in quotations, which are as follows: Green city butchers', 6½@7½c; green cured, light, 10c; do, heavy, 9c; part cured, 8c; green calf, 13c; green kip, 10c; dry calf, 20c; dry kip, 17c; dry salted, 14@15c; dry flint, 16@17c; deacon skins, 35@40c; grubby, scored, cut, or otherwise damaged, two-thirds price; branded, 10 per cent off. Sheep pelts, wool estimated as washed, per lb, 37½@40c.

HOPS—Were dull and rather weak. We repeat: Common to prime Western, 25@40c; New York State, 40@45c; Bavarian, 40@45c.

HORSES—Trade was less active last week than the week previous, the holiday season being generally a quiet one. The inquiry is principally for good streeters and fair draft horses for shipping East. Advices from the copper mines indicate that there will be needed for this trade in January 300 extra-large draft horses. As there are no horses of this class on sale at any of the sale-stables here, parties having them in the country would do well to ship on or about the 10th of January. Trade in common driving-horses exhibits little or no change, if we except promising trotters, which are selling in fair way to speculators in fancy stock; they are dull. The general feeling is that, after the 1st of January, business in horses will improve. We obtain the following quotations from No. 325 State street: Streeters, $100@110; extra do, $130; draft, $130@150; extra do, $200; drivers, $140@150; extra do, $175; plugs, $45@55; extra do, $75.

IRON AND STEEL—There was no change worthy of note. Trade is confined to small orders, and rates are as previously quoted:

Iron	3 3-10@ 3 8-10	rates
Horse-shoe iron	5 @ 5¼	rates
Plate iron, common tank	5½ @ 6	rates
Norway iron	8½ @ 9c	₩ lb
Norway nail-rods	9½ @10c	₩ lb
German plow steel	10½ @12c	₩ lb
Cast plow steel	11½ @12c	₩ lb
American tool steel	16 @18c	₩ lb
Chrome tool steel	18 @21c	₩ lb
English tool steel	20 @23	rates
English spring steel	10 @11	rates
American cast spring steel	12 @13	rates
Steel tire, ⅜-in	8½ @ 9c	₩ lb
Toe calk steel	10c	₩ lb
Sleigh shoe steel	8c	₩ lb
Cutter shoe steel	9c	₩ lb
Cutter shoes (tapered and bent to shape)	10c	₩ lb

LEATHER—Trade was only fair, and prices were not subjected to any material change, ruling firm as given below:

HEMLOCK.

City harness	$ 37@ 39
Country harness	35@ 37
Line, city, ₩ lb	39@ 41
Kip, ₩ lb	60@ 90
Kip, veals	70@ 1.10
City upper, No. 1, ₩ ft	26@ 28
City upper, No. 2, ₩ ft	23@ 25
Country upper	22@ 24
Collar, ₩ ft	20@ 23
Calf, city	1.15 @ 1.35
Calf, country	1.00@ 1.15
Rough upper, standard	30@ 33
Rough upper, damaged	27@ 30
Buffalo slaughter sole	33@ 37
"B. A." sole	29@ 32

OAK.

Calf	1.20@ 1.35
Kip	75@ 1.10
Harness	40@ 45
French calf, Jodot	55.00@80.00
French calf, Lemoine	50.00@75.00
French calf, 24 to 36 lbs	1.65@ 2.20
French kip, 50 to 100 lbs	1.00@ 1.50

LUMBER—A few small orders are received each day, but the market is, generally speaking, quiet, and no important alteration in prices is reported. We quote:

First clear	$50.00 @55.00
Second clear 1 inch to 2 inch	47.00 @50.00
Third clear, 1 inch	38.00 @40.00
Third clear, thick	43.00 @45.00
Clear flooring, 1st and 2d together, rough	38.00 @40.00
Clear siding, 1st and 2d together	22.00 @23.00
Common siding	19.00 @20.00
Common flooring, dressed, first	33.00 @35.00
Common flooring, dressed, second	26.00 @28.00
Wagon-box boards, selected, 14 inches and upward	36.00 @38.00
A stock boards	36.00 @38.00
B stock boards	27.00 @30.00
C stock boards	14.00 @16.00
Common boards	12.00 @13.00
Joist, scantling, small timber, fencing, etc., 16 feet and under, green	12.00 @13.00
Joist and scantling, 18 to 24 feet	13.00 @20.00
Pickets, square	13.00 @15.00
Pickets, flat	12.00 @13.00
Cedar posts, split	14.00 @18.00
Cedar posts, round	17.00 @35.00
Lath	2.25 @ 2.50
No. 1 sawed shingles	1.50 @ 2.00
A or Star	3.25 @ 3.50
Shingles on track (A)	3.00 @ 3.12½

Three dollars per car to be added when transferred, which charge follows the shingles.

Thickness—Five shingles to be two inches in thickness.

Length—Sixteen inches.

HARDWOOD.

Black Walnut — Counters, $100.00@150.00; clear, $65.00@85.00; common, $35.00@50.00; cull, $20.00@35.00; flooring, $80.00.

Ash—Clear, $28.00@40.00; common, $16.00@25.00; cull, $10.00@15.00; flooring, $30.00@40.00.

Oak—Clear, $26.00@40.00; common, $16.00@25.00; cull, $8.00@15.00.

Hickory—Clear, $28.00@50.00; common, $20.00@35.00; cull, $12.00@18.00.

Maple—Clear, $22.00@35.00; common, $16.00@25.00; cull, $10.00@15.00.

Butternut—Clear, $35.00@60.00; common, $20.00@30.00.

Cherry—Clear, $40.00@66.00; common, $15.00@35.00; cull, $12.00@18.00.

Whitewood—Clear, $30.00@40.00; common, $20.00@28.00; cull, $10.00@15.00.

Wagon Stock—Hickory axles, per set, $1.00@1.50; wagon poles, each, 45@55c; box boards, $30.00@40.00.

Florida red cedar, 35c per ft; mahogany, 30@40c; do counters, 50c; rosewood, 50@80c; white holly, 30c.

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—Were in light demand. The firmness in tin-plate continues. We note a reduction in planished copper. Following are the quotations:

TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $12.00; do, 12x12, $12.50; 14x20, $13.00; do, roofing, 14x20, IC, $11.50; do, 20x28, $24.00.

PIG TIN—Large, 40c; small, 41c; bar, 42c.

LEAD—Pig, 8¼c; bar, 10c; pipe, full coils, 10½c; cut do, 11c.

SHEET ZINC—Full casks, 10¼c; half casks, 10½c; less quantity, 11c; slabs, 8¼c.

SHEET IRON—No. 24, 5½c rates; Russia iron, 8, 9, and 10, 22c; do, 11 and 12, 21c; do No. 1 stained, 19c rates; American Russia—A, 14c; B, 11c.

GALVANIZED IRON—No. 16@20, 15c; No. 22@24, 16c; do, 25@26, 17c; No. 27, 18c; No. 28, 20c. A discount of 25 per cent is made from this list.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 37c; braziers, over 12 lbs, 47c; tinned copper, 36c; planished copper, 41c; do, cut to sizes, 43c.

WIRE—Nos. 1 to 6, 9c; 7 to 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 11½c; 13 and 14, 12½c; 15 and 16, 14c; 17, 15c; 18, 16c; 19@19c; 20, 20c; full bundle, 30 per cent discount; fence wire, by car-load, 6¼c.

NAILS—Were in moderate demand at the annexed rates: 20@60d per keg, $4.25; 8d do, $4.50; 6d do, $4.75; 4d and 5d do, $5.00; 3d do, $5.75; 3d do, fine, $7.25; clinch, $6.87½.

NAVAL STORES—We continue to quote: Manilla rope, ₩ lb, 16½@17½c; sisal rope, ₩ lb, 14½@15½c; hemp sash cord, ₩ lb, 18@22c; marline, ₩ lb, 20@22c; tarred rope, ₩ lb, 17@18c; oakum, ₩ bale, $5.00@6.50; pitch, ₩ brl, $5.50@6.00; tar, ₩ brl, $5.00.

OILS—A moderate amount of sales was accomplished at the range of prices following: Carbon, 14@15c; extra winter lard, 78@80c; No. 1, 73@75c; No. 2, 67c; linseed, raw, 95@97c; do boiled, $1.00@1.02; whale, 80@82c; sperm, $2.10@2.20; neats-foot oil, strictly pure, $1.10; do extra, 90c; do No. 1, 75c; bank oil, 60c; straits, 65c; elephant oil, 95c; turpentine, 50c; naphtha, 63 gravity, 17c; naphta, common, 14c.

POTATOES—Were dull and easy, though choice sound lots are held firmly. We quote: Peachblows at $1.00@1.15 per bu, and Peerless at 90c@$1.10 out of store.

POULTRY AND GAME—The poultry trade was rather quiet this morning. The offerings were liberal, but there was little demand, and prices for chickens, ducks, and geese were a trifle lower. Game was quiet, but steady. We quote: Chickens, good to choice dressed, $3.00@3.50; common do, $1.50@2.50; ducks, dressed, $3.00@3.50; geese, dressed, $7.00@10.00; do live, $8.00@9.00; dressed turkeys, 11@12½c; common to fair, 8@10c; prairie chickens, $3.00; partridges, $3.00; quail, 90c@$1.25; wild turkeys, 10@14c per lb; venison saddles or hams, 9@10c; do carcasses, 4@5½c; rabbits, $1.00 per doz; buffalo, 3@5c.

SEEDS—There was a moderate trade in timothy, sales ranging from $2.70@3.00, the outside for choice, and $2.90 for prime seed. Clover was firm at $5.70, and flax at $1.75@1.80. Hungarian sold at 77½@83c, and millet is quoted at 70c. We note sales of 70 bags choice timothy at $3.00; 2 cars prime do at $2.90; 1 car at $2.85; 1 car and 9 bags at $2.80; 207 bags at $2.70; 16 bags clover at $5.70; 150 bags Hungarian a 80c; 131 bags at 77½c; 18 bags flax at $1.75.

SALT—Remains steady and in moderate request: Onondaga and Saginaw fine, $1.90; Canada do, $2.00; ordinary, coarse, $2.00; coarse diamond, $2.10; ground solar, $2.10; dairy, without bags, $3.00; dairy, with bags, $4.00; Ashton dairy, per sack, $5.00. Ground alum, $1.75@1.80. Turks Island, $1.50@1.75 per bu.

TEAS—Met with a good demand at full former quotations. We repeat our list, as follows: Young hyson, common to fair, 37@47c; do, good, 57@67c; do, choice to extra fine, 97c@$1.10; common to fine old hyson, 65@87c; common imperial, 52@55c; good to choice do, 90c@$1.10; fair to good gunpowder, 72@90c; choice Pingsuey, $1.10@1.20; extra Moyune, $1.35@1.40; choice to extra new Japan, 90c@$1.00; common to good do, 55@75c; fair to good old, 62@72c; common do, 40@45c; colored natural leaf Japan, 57@67c; common to fine Oolong, 37@47c; good, 57@67c; choice to extra, 85c@$1.00.

TOBACCO—Is quiet at steady prices:

FINE CUT—Extra, 70@80c; choice, 60@65c; medium 50@55c; poor to common, 35@45c.

PLUG—Natural leaf, 75@80c; half bright, 60@70c; black, sound, 45@55c.

SMOKING—Good to choice, 32@35c; medium, 28@30c; common, 25@27c.

WOOD—We quote: Beech, $9.00@9.50; maple, $10.00@10.50; hickory, $11.00; slabs, $6.50, delivered.

WOOL—The market remains quiet. We again quote:

Tub, washed, prime	@50c
Tub, washed, common to good	40@47c
Common dingy	35@38c
Fleece, washed, X & XX, light	43@45c
Fleece, washed, X & XX, dingy	36@42c
Fleece, washed, medium light	43@45c
Coarse, washed	40@43c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse to medium	30@32c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse and dingy	26@30c
Fleece, unwashed, fine	25@28c
Super and extra pulled	30@35c

THE LIVE-STOCK MARKETS.

CHICAGO.

MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 29.

CATTLE—The receipts since Saturday have been 1,850 head. The market opens fairly active and firm this week. The firm tone of advices from the East and the moderate character of the supply of stock on sale made sellers confident, and full last week's prices were demanded and obtained. The offerings were mostly of fair to choice grades, and sold chiefly at prices ranging from $4.50 upward to $5.50. A few car-loads of extra steers fetched $5.75@5.85, while common mixed lots sold at $3.50@3.75. Local butchers did not take hold very freely, nor was there any considerable inquiry for stockers, but, after the wants of the different classes of buyers had been met, there was very little stuff remaining in the yards unsold. On Thursday (New Year's Day) the yards will be closed to business at noon. The bank will remain closed all day.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra Beeves—Graded steers, averaging 1,400 to 1,850 lbs	$5.75@6.00
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well formed 3 year to 5 year old steers, averaging 1,300 to 1,450 lbs	[illegible]
Good Beeves—Well-fattened, finely formed steers, averaging 1,200 to 1,350 lbs	4.75@[illegible]
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, averaging 1,150 to 1,250 lbs	4.25@[illegible]
Butchers' Stock—Common to fair steers, and good to extra cows, for city slaughter, averaging 850 to 1,100 lbs	[illegible]
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, in decent flesh, averaging 750 to 1,050 lbs	2.50@[illegible]
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scalawag steers	1.75@[illegible]
Cattle—Texas, choice corn-fed	[illegible]
Cattle—Texas, summered North	4.00@[illegible]
Cattle—Texas, through droves	1.75@[illegible]

CATTLE SALES.

No.		Av.	Price.
54	Cherokee steers	1,034	$4.30
27	Texas cattle	749	3.25
72	Texas cattle	959	3.35
17	medium steers	1,199	4.65
33	good steers	1,234	4.75
15	butchers' steers	1,120	4.25
16	choice steers	1,362	5.25
45	fair steers	1,184	4.70
36	choice steers	1,350	5.25
17	choice steers	1,320	5.25
20	choice steers	1,257	5.25
48	extra steers	1,372	5.75
17	good steers	1,221	4.75
14	pony steers	1,064	4.40
16	choice steers	1,370	5.37½
17	fair steers	1,041	4.25
18	fair steers	1,150	4.50
46	choice steers	1,423	5.50
15	medium steers	1,140	4.40
30	extra steers	1,419	5.75
161	good steers	1,144	5.00
126	extra steers	1,342	5.80
32	choice steers	1,422	5.70
33	choice steers	1,283	5.65
31	choice steers	1,358	5.25
42	choice steers	1,380	5.60
10	good steers	....	4.50
18	cows	1,036	4.00
16	common steers	1,070	4.10
18	good steers	1,227	4.87½
16	choice steers	1,282	5.12½
19	cows	950	2.50
24	butchers' stock	760	2.75

HOGS—Received, 14,500 head. The light receipts and a fairly active packing and shipping demand gave a buoyant tone to the market, prices ruling strong at an advance of 15@20c over Saturday's quotations. Comparatively few of the offerings changed hands under $4.90, while by far the larger portion crossed the scale at $5.00@5.25. Choice smooth lots readily commanded $5.25@5.35, while some extra assorted fetched $5.40@5.45. Conger Bros. obtained the outside quotation for two car-loads averaging 393 lbs. Common, coarse, uneven grades were more or less neglected, but holders managed to clear them out, though, with a larger supply, this would scarcely have been possible.

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
71	185	$4.90	[illegible]	209	$5.00	85	393	[illegible]
58	244	4.85	[illegible]	240	4.85	52	244	[illegible]
59	263	4.85	188	236	5.00	48	315	[illegible]
44	306	5.35	58	262	5.10	63	223	[illegible]
44	322	5.25	58	278	5.15	109	293	[illegible]
48	328	5.25	49	317	5.20	58	225	[illegible]
77	198	4.95	142	348	5.35	51	261	[illegible]
47	354	5.35	71	170	4.90	37	218	[illegible]
57	278	5.00	37	296	5.00	21	278	[illegible]
38	397	5.35	44	259	5.10	21	300	[illegible]
48	198	5.20	101	190	4.85	33	208	[illegible]
69	260	5.00	247	292	5.20	43	302	[illegible]
43	412	5.35	50	227	4.90	50	349	[illegible]
54	260	4.90	38	192	5.10	66	210	[illegible]
54	276	5.10	50	256	5.05	56	280	[illegible]
20	289	5.00	100	306	5.35	88	127	[illegible]
41	329	5.15	90	322	5.35	61	181	[illegible]
45	380	5.20	54	291	5.30	65	222	[illegible]
87	208	5.10	43	355	5.30	76	190	[illegible]
60	267	5.10	50	302	5.25	40	260	[illegible]
98	325	5.20	46	331	5.25	85	337	[illegible]
42	386	5.25	69	299	5.25	34	270	[illegible]
58	281	5.10	58	202	4.80	55	301	[illegible]
62	185	4.90	102	306	5.10	300	298	[illegible]
52	234	4.95	26	287	5.00	181	245	[illegible]
48	350	5.20	57	290	5.20	206	290	[illegible]
99	262	4.85	58	222	5.15	45	368	[illegible]
53	299	4.95	67	262	5.15	43	259	[illegible]
44	332	5.30	67	179	5.00	61	230	[illegible]
48	337	5.30	97	248	5.00	64	221	[illegible]
56	269	5.30	57	249	5.15	73	175	[illegible]

SHEEP—The receipts were unusually liberal for the day of the week, amounting to 1,500 head, and, with no shipping demand and only a light inquiry from local butchers, trading was slow at weak and irregular prices. The best were not wanted at over $4.50@4.75, while anything below "good" was a drug at ¼c decline from last week's prices. Quotable at $3.25@4.75 for poor to choice.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Dec. 29.—BEEVES—Fresh receipts, [illegible] cars or 3,690 head, making 5,914 for the week, against 7,800 last week. The market is firm. Prices are ¼c per lb higher on good to prime cattle. Texans sold at 7½@10c per lb; native steers at 9@13c. Among the sales were 11 cars Illinois steers, 7 cwt average, at 10¾@12¾c; 3 cars do, 8¼ cwt, at 12¾c, to dress [illegible] lbs; 1 car do, 9¼ cwt, at 13c, to dress 60 lbs; 9 cars do, 6¾ cwt, at 9¾@11c; 5 do, Cherokee cattle, 5¾ cwt, at 9½c, to dress 56 lbs; 2 cars do, 5¼ cwt, at 10c; 6 do do, 5 do, at 9½c.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Fresh receipts, 4,490 head, making 18,180 for the week, against 25,000 for last week. The demand is fair for good sheep, and prices are well sustained. The extreme range was 5@7c per lb, with a few extra lambs sold at 7½@7¾c. Included in the sales were 1 car Ohio sheep, av 108 lbs, at 7c per lb; 3 cars do, av 81½ lbs, at 5⅝c; 2 cars do, av 86 lbs, at 6½c; 2 cars do, av 86 lbs, at 5¾c; 1 car do, av 101 lbs, at 6¾c; 1 car do, av 83 lbs, at 5¾c; ½ car do, av 88 lbs, at 6c; 1 car do, av 77 lbs, at $6.31¼ per 100 lbs; 1 car State sheep, av 77 lbs, at 6c; 1 car do, av 81 lbs, at 5¾c; 1 car do, av 98 lbs, at 7c; 1 car Canada lambs, av 75½ lbs, at 7½c.

SWINE—Receipts, 83 cars, or 10,826 hogs, making 35,760 for the week, against 40,830 for last week. Live hogs dull and nominal at 5¾@5¾c per lb. Dressed hogs weak at 6½@7¼c for city; 6½@6¾c for Western.

Receipts for the year—The annual statement of receipts, made up for the New York *World*, gives the totals for the year as 449,744 beeves, 4,701 milch cows, 125,015 calves, 1,206,715 sheep and lambs, and [illegible] hogs.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 29.—CATTLE—Moderately active and firmer. Sales, 1,800. Extra Pennsylvania and Western steers, $7.50@8.00; fair to good, $[illegible]@7.00; common, $3.50@5.50.

SHEEP—Dull; sales, 9,000, at $5.00@6.[illegible].

HOGS—Firmly held; sales, 7,000, at $[illegible].

EAST LIBERTY, PA.

EAST LIBERTY, Pa., Dec. 29.—CATTLE—Arrivals, including Saturday and Sunday, 64 cars; no sales.

HOGS—Arrivals Saturday and Sunday, 19 cars; best, $5.80@6.00; Yorkers, $5.30@5.60.

SHEEP—Arrivals, including Saturday and Sunday, 1 car; no sales.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Dec. 29.—The receipts of live stock at the East Buffalo Stock Yards for 1873 foot up [illegible] cattle; 733,400 sheep; 1,662,500 hogs; and [illegible] horses.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 29—12:30 p. m.—Wheat, club, 13s 2d@14s 3d; white, 13s 5d@13s 8d; spring, 12s 1d@12s 8d; winter, 12s 3d@12s 6d. Corn, 37s. Pork, 60s. Lard, 40s 6d.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 29—1 p. m.—Breadstuffs unchanged and quiet.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 29—5 p. m.—Cotton quiet and steady; middling upland, 8¼d; Orleans, 8¾@8½d; sales, 12,000 bales; American, 6,900; speculation and export, 2,000.

Breadstuffs quiet; corn 38s. Rest unchanged.

LONDON, Dec. 29—5 p. m.—The rate of discount in open market for three-months' bills is 4¼ per cent, or ¾ per cent below the Bank of England rate. The amount of bullion gone into the bank on balance to-day, is £330,000. Consols, for money, 91¾@92; for account, 92@92⅛.

United States Securities—5-20s of '65, 94¼; do of '67, 94⅞; 10-40s, 92½; new 5s, 91¾; New York Central, 79¾; Erie, 36¼@36⅜; Erie preferred, 58¼.

PARIS, Dec. 29.—Rentes, 58f 35c.

FRANKFORT, Dec. 29.—Five-Twenties of 1862, 97¾.

New York Dry-Goods Market.

NEW YORK, Dec. 29.—Jobbing branches were very quiet to-day. The market for cotton goods was steady, and prices strong, but transactions were very limited. Fancy cassimeres, light weights, are attracting the attention of clothing manufacturers and cloth jobbers, and some fair orders have been placed for future delivery. Kentucky jeans and cottonades are rather more active; linens, white goods, and embroideries improving.

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Dec. 29.—COTTON—Firmer; middling uplands at 16⅛c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour in fair demand and firm; receipts, 27,000 brls; superfine Western and State, $5.60@6.00; common to good extra, $6.45@6.85; good to choice, $6.90@7.40; white wheat, extra, $7.40@8.00; extra Ohio, $6.55@8.25; St. Louis, $6.70@11.00. Rye flour drooping, at $4.75@5.85. Corn-meal quiet and firm; Western at $4.00@4.25.

STOCK OF GRAIN IN STORE DEC. 27.

Wheat, bu	[illegible]
Corn, bu	[illegible]
Oats, bu	[illegible]
Barley, bu	[illegible]
Malt, bu	[illegible]
Peas, bu	[illegible]

Wheat in fair demand and higher; receipts, [illegible] bu; No. 3 Chicago spring, $1.53@1.55; Iowa spring, $1.5[illegible]@1.58; No. 3 Milwaukee, $1.58; No. 2 Chicago, $1.5[illegible]@1.58; do Milwaukee, $1.60@1.61; No. 1 do, $1.6[illegible]@1.65; do Minnesota, $1.63; No. 2 do, $1.60½; amber Illinois, $1.63. Rye more active at $1.06. Barley and malt unchanged. Corn a shade firmer, but less active; receipts, 7,000 bu; mixed Western in store, 83½@84c; do afloat, 85c; new afloat, 79@80½c. Oats more active and firmer; receipts, 23,000 bu; mixed Western, 58@60c; white, 60@61c.

HAY—Quiet.

HOPS—Steady; State and Western, 25@40c for the crop of '73.

GROCERIES—Coffee quiet; ordinary to prime Rio, 23@27c. Sugar firm; fair to good refining, 7¾@7⅞c. Molasses quiet.

PETROLEUM—A shade firmer; crude, 5¾@5⅞c; refined, 13⅛c.

TURPENTINE—Unchanged.

EGGS—Weak; Western, 28@30.

PROVISIONS—Pork firm; new mess, $16.25, spot and seller March; extra prime, $13.00; prime mess, $14.50@14.75. Beef and cut meats unchanged. Middles firmer; long clear, 7¾@7 11-16c; short clear, 8c; long and short clear for December, 7¾c; February, 8c. Lard firmer; Western steam, 8¾@9 13-16c, spot; 9 13-16c for January; 9c for February; 9⅜c for March; 9¼c for April.

BUTTER—Unchanged.

CHEESE—Firm; common to prime, 9@14½c.

WHISKEY—More active and firm 97½@97¾c.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Dec. 29.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat inactive and holders firm. Corn dull; sales of 1,400 bu No. 2 mixed Western, in lots, at 70c. Oats neglected, but held firm. Rye neglected, but held firm. Barley inactive; no sales.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 29.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm; superfine, $5.50@5.75; Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family, $6.75@8.00. Wheat firmly; red, $[illegible]; amber, $[illegible]; white, $[illegible]. Rye held at 90c. Corn [illegible]

yellow, 83c; new, 70@73c; white,
White, 50@53c; mixed, 54@56c.
PETROLEUM—Dull; crude, 9⅜c;
WHISKY—Western held at $1.00.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 29.—BREADST
at $7.00@7.25. Wheat firm at $1.40
at 54@57c. Rye quiet at 92@93c.
58c. Barley firm at $1.40@1.50.
PROVISIONS—Quiet and firm. P
Lard firm; steam, 8⅜@8½c; kettle
meats firm; shoulders, 6@6¼c; c
clear, 7⅛c. Bacon firm at 7¼, 8¼
meats steady; shoulders, 5⅛@5¼c
clear, 7c. Hams, 8¼@8¾c.
HOGS—Active and higher at $4.85
6,000; shipments, 2,710.
WHISKY—Steady at 94c.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 29.—BREADSTU
and unchanged. Wheat firm; No
$1.16, cash; $1.16¼ January; $1.19
steady; No. 2, 56½c. Corn scarce
53½c. Rye firm; No. 1, 75c. Bar
$1.40.
PROVISIONS—Held firmly. Mess p
pickled hams, 9@9½c. Bulk shou
loose. Middles, 6¾@7c, packed. L
8½c; steam 8¼@8½c.
HOGS—$5.25@5.600. Receipts, 3,10
RECEIPTS—Flour, 5,000 brls; whea
SHIPMENTS—Flour, 6,000 brls; whe

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 29.—BREADSTUFFS—
unchanged. Wheat firm; some sal
spring, $1.20; No. 3 red fall, $1.38@
$1.64, spot; $1.65 January. Corn ste
53c, on east track and elevator. Oa
40c, on east track; 41@42c in elevato
ive and unchanged. Rye firm at 82@
WHISKY—Steady at 95c.
PROVISIONS—Pork firm at $14.50@16
very strong; city packers holding sh
clear rib at 7¼c, clear at 7⅝c; countr
at 5¼c, spot; clear rib at 7⅛c; cle
seller March; hams, 8½c, cash. Gr
active; shoulders, 5@5⅛c; clear rib,
hams, 8c. Bacon firm and unchang
small lots, 7½@8c; round lots held at
HOGS—Firm and higher at $4.70@
4,525.
CATTLE—In good demand, but re
poor quality.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, O., Dec. 29.—BREADSTUF
Wheat firm; No. 2 white Wabash, $
$1.49½; amber Michigan, $1.49½ spot
No. 1 red, $1.52½; No. 2, $1.45. C
mixed, 61c cash; 60½c January;
new, 60½c; low mixed, 59c; new, 58
No. 1, 45½c; No. 2, 44½c.
HOGS—Dressed firm at $5.15@6.20.
CLOVER SEED—$5.20@5.40.
RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,000 brls; wheat,
15,000 bu.
SHIPMENTS—Flour, 300 brls; wheat,
8,000 bu; oats, 700 bu.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Dec. 29.—BREAD
firm at $6.25@7.00.
PROVISIONS—Held higher. Mess por
shoulders, 6@6¼c; clear rib, 7¼@7½
7⅞c. Bacon firm. Lard quiet and
steam, 8½@8¾c.
WHISKY—93½@94c.

MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Dec. 27.—The Co
formally opened to-day under favo
Daily sessions will be held at noon and
BREADSTUFFS—Flour active and hig
9.50. Corn meal firm at $3.25. Corn d
in at 68@69c. Oats dull and drooping
HAY—Heavy; Western, $12.00@22.00.
BRAN—Firm at $18.00.
PROVISIONS—Bulk meats firm and hi
ders, 5¼@6c; sides, 7¼@7½c.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 29.—BREADSTUFFS—
ter demand, but prices unchanged. W
unchanged. Corn firm; mixed We
Oats scarce and firm; mixed Western,
58c. Rye firm at 90@95c.
PROVISIONS—Dull; mess pork, $15.50
ers, 6¼c; clear rib, 7⅞@7½c. Bac
7⅞c; clear rib, 8⅛c. Lard, 8¼@8⅞c.
BUTTER—Firm and unchanged.
COFFEE—Very strong; fair to prime
WHISKY—Dull and drooping at 97@98

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 29.—COTTON—
12,450 bales; medium and low grades
higher grades ½c dearer; good ordinary
ordinary, 13½@14½c; low middling to
ding, 14¾@15½c; middling to strict
16¼c; middling, 17@17¼c. Receipts
23,348 bales. Exports—To Great Britain
51,137. Unsold, 110,000.
MONETARY—Gold, 109¾@110½. Sigh
Sterling, bank, 119.
BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm; treble, $6.
fly, $7.62½@9.00. Corn quiet; white
white and yellow, 60c. Oats firmer at
firm at 87½@90c.
HAY—Quiet; prime, $21.
PROVISIONS—Pork dull; held at $15.2
meats in fair supply and demand;
6¾c; clear rib, 8c; clear, 8¼c. Bacon
mand at 8¼@9¼@9⅝c. Hams, old d
quiet at 13c. Lard scarce; tierce, 8⅝@
@9⅞c.
SUGARS—Dull; inferior, 4@4½c;
fair to fully fair, 6@7½c; prime to ch
MOLASSES—Active and firmer; ce
fair, 60@62c; prime to choice, 60@65c.
WHISKY—Firm; no Cincinnati here;
98c.
COFFEE—21½@27c.

THE TRAGEDY IN THE P

A Farmer Murders His Wife
Children—Then Cuts
Throat With an Ax.

Woodstock (Dec. 22) Correspondence of
Gazette.

Yesterday our usually-quiet town
to a fearful state of excitement by a
Timothy Topping, a farmer living
ford, and known by nearly every
had killed his wife and four children
cut his own throat. The story was
to be credited, and during the afte
"rig" that could be secured was
requisition, and hundreds visited
came to see and learn the particula
place is 8 miles from Woodstock
Swealborg, on a ridge of land
Pines," of West Oxford. The land
covered with pine timber, but a
has run through it, and now noth
but pine stumps and half decayed
one of the roughest farms in the c
house is frame and very uncomfort

Topping is the youngest son of a
of that name, was born near here,
about 40 years of age. His wife was
of the late Adam Dodge, who wa
pioneer settlers of the township, an
merous brothers and sisters are
neighborhood and in good circumsta
ping sold an old cleared farm a few
and moved further south to the new
tioned, hoping to better his circume
as he remarked to a friend lately,
appealed for advice: "He was gett
behind every year, and he was afra
and family would yet come to b
starvation." He has two sons, a
22 years old, to whom he int
work on the farm, and he attended t
of auctioneer, and once or twice as
Collector for the township. He be
sect that believe, or at least profess
that there is neither reward or puni
yond the grave. Hence, without
of God before his eyes, he felt it to
to place his helpless wife and family
possibility of starvation here, and
regret now is that he failed to effect
in killing two more, whom he suppo
provide for themselves.

During the past week he seemed
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night. About 5 o'clock on Sunday m
three eldest sons and a daughter abo
old, who were sleeping up stairs, were
by something; they supposed it
mother, calling suddenly, "Boys!" a
more was heard by them, but on pro
the head of the stairs they saw th
coming up with a knife in his hand, w
succeeded in wresting from him. In
time a boy of 13, who was to be his n
sprang down the ladder and ran
followed by his father,
caught up the ax and given chase,
lately for the boy he was swifter of fo
ing that the boy had escaped, and the
tending victim was guarded by her b
drew the sharp edge of the axe acro
throat and would have completed
work, but the sons were too quick for
he snatched the ax away and secure
he was placed in a chair and, guarde
constables, where he still sat when
at 4 o'clock. His wind-pipe was cut
could not speak; but he employed
day in that bloody condition writing
He expressed a desire to have
lawyer brought from Ingersoll to ma

During the holding of the inquest
since, in reply to questions, he stated
he was not sorry for what he ha
regretted that he had failed to kil
two; that he thought the two eldest
for themselves, and did not inten
them. In one corner of the room st
bed, on which the two murdered gi
by the brutal father, having driven th
to the brain of each. On a trundle
two boys, the youngest, aged 5, wi
severed from his body; the other,
with his head half cut in two. In th
lay the wife, with her head
that recognition even by
would be difficult. The most sicken
was the criminal, sitting upright
his head clotted with blood
saturated, a hole so large
the cavity of the windpipe was
the breath escaped through the ap
circulation was impossible. A num
were in attendance, and, whene
tending to sew up the gap, with
of saving life. Great sympat
connections of the wretched fam
and respectable.

yellow, 80c; new, 70@73c; white, 72c. Oats steady; white, 50@53c; mixed, 54@56c.

PETROLEUM—Dull; crude, 9⅜c; refined, 13⅛c.

WHISKY—Western held at $1.00.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 29.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm at $7.00@7.25. Wheat firm at $1.40@1.50. Corn firm at 54@57c. Rye quiet at 92@93c. Oats quiet at 43@50c. Barley firm at $1.40@1.50.

PROVISIONS—Quiet and firm. Pork, $15.00@15.25. Lard firm; steam, 8⅛@8¼c; kettle, 8⅜@8⅝c. Bulk meats firm; shoulders, 6@6⅛c; clear rib, 7@7⅛c; clear, 7⅝c. Bacon firm at 7¼, 8⅛, and 8⅜c. Green meats steady; shoulders, 5⅛@5⅜c; clear rib, 6⅞c; clear, 7c. Hams, 8⅛@8⅝c.

HOGS—Active and higher at $4.85@5.30. Receipts, 4,000; shipments, 2,710.

WHISKY—Steady at 94c.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 29.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat firm; No. 1, $1.18; No. 2, $1.14 cash; $1.16¼ January; $1.19¼ February. Oats steady; No. 2, 36½c. Corn scarce and firm; No. 2, 60c. Rye firm; No. 1, 75c. Barley firm; No. 2, $1.42.

PROVISIONS—Held firmly. Mess pork, $14.75. Sweet pickled hams, 9@9⅛c. Bulk shoulders, 5⅛@5⅜c, loose. Middles, 6⅛@7c, packed. Lard—Kettle, 8⅜@8⅝c; steam 8⅛@8¼c.

HOGS—$5.25@5.600. Receipts, 3,100 head.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 5,000 brls; wheat, 98,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 6,000 brls; wheat, 15,000 bu.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 29.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat firm; some sales higher; No. 2 spring $1.20; No. 3 red fall, $1.38@1.40; No. 2 do, $1.64 spot; $1.65 January. Corn steady; new mixed, 59c, on east track and elevator. Oats better; No. 2, 40c, on east track; 41@42c in elevator. Barley inactive and unchanged. Rye firm at 82@82½c.

WHISKY—Steady at 95c.

PROVISIONS—Pork firm at $14.50@16.00. Bulk meats very strong; city packers holding shoulders at 5⅜c, clear rib at 7⅛c, clear at 7⅜c; country shoulders sold at 5⅛c, spot; clear rib at 7⅛c; clear at 7⅜@7⅝c, seller March; hams, 8⅛c, cash. Green meats more active; shoulders, 5@5⅛c; clear rib, 6⅞c; clear, 7c; hams, 8c. Bacon firm and unchanged. Lard firm; small lots, 7½@8c; round lots held at 8⅛c.

HOGS—Firm and higher at $4.70@5.20. Receipts, 4,000.

CATTLE—In good demand, but receipts mostly of poor quality.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, O., Dec. 29.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm. Wheat firm; No. 2 white Wabash, $1.62; No. 3 do, $1.49½; amber Michigan, $1.49½ spot; $1.50 January; No. 1 red, $1.52½; No. 2, $1.45. Corn firm; high mixed, 61c cash; 60½c January; 62½c February; new, 60½c; low mixed, 59c; new, 58c. Oats steady; No. 1, 45½c; No. 2, 44½c.

HOGS—Dressed firm at $5.15@6.20.

CLOVER SEED—$5.20@5.40.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,000 brls; wheat, 21,000 bu; corn, 2,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 300 brls; wheat, 1,000 bu; corn, 1,000 bu; oats, 700 bu.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Dec. 29.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm at $6.25@7.00.

PROVISIONS—Held higher. Mess pork, $15.50. Bulk shoulders, 6@6⅛c; clear rib, 7⅛@7¼c; clear, 7⅜@7⅝c. Bacon firm. Lard quiet and steady; prime steam, 8⅛@8⅜c.

WHISKY—93½@94c.

MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Dec. 27.—The Cotton Exchange formally opened to-day under favorable auspices. Daily sessions will be held at noon and at 4 o'clock.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour active and higher at $6.00@7.50. Corn meal firm at $3.25. Corn dull and drooping at 68@69c. Oats dull and drooping at 51@52c.

HAY—Heavy; Western, $12.00@22.00.

BRAN—Firm at $18.00.

PROVISIONS—Bulk meats firm and higher; shoulders, 5⅛@6c; sides, 7⅛@7⅜c.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 29.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour in better demand, but prices unchanged. Wheat quiet and unchanged. Corn firm; mixed Western, 78@79c. Oats scarce and firm; mixed Western, 52@53c; white, 55c. Rye firm at 90@95c.

PROVISIONS—Dull; mess pork, $15.50. Bulk shoulders, 6⅛c; clear rib, 7⅛@7¼c. Bacon shoulders, 7c; clear rib, 8⅜c. Lard, 8⅛@8⅜c.

BUTTER—Firm and unchanged.

COFFEE—Very strong; fair to prime Rio, 25@27c.

WHISKY—Dull and drooping at 97@98c.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 29.—COTTON—Active; sales 2,142 bales; medium and low grades ⅛c cheaper; higher grades ⅛c dearer; good ordinary to strict good ordinary, 13⅜@14⅛c; low middling to strict low middling, 14⅛@15⅛c; middling to strict middling, 16@16⅛c; middling, 17@17⅛c. Receipts since Saturday, 2,346 bales. Exports—To Great Britain, 215. Stock, 2,127. Unsold, 110,000.

MONETARY—Gold, 109⅜@110⅛. Sight, ⅛ discount. Sterling, bank, 119.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm; treble, $6.50@7.50; family, $7.62½@9.00. Corn quiet; white mixed, 69c; white and yellow, 60c. Oats firmer at 55@57c. Bran firm at 87½@90c.

HAY—Quiet; prime, $21.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull; held at $15.25. Dry salted meats in fair supply and demand; shoulders, 6⅛@6⅜c; clear rib, 8c; clear, 8⅛c. Bacon only in job demand at 8⅛@9⅛@9⅜c. Hams, old dull at 9⅛c; new quiet at 13c. Lard scarce; tierce, 8⅛@8⅜c; keg, 9⅛@9⅜c.

SUGAR—Dull; inferior, 4@4⅜c; common, 5@6c; fairly fair, 6@7⅛c; prime to choice, 8@8⅜c.

MOLASSES—Active and firmer; centrifugal, 35c; fair, 60@62c; prime to choice, 60@65c.

WHISKY—Firm; no Cincinnati here; Louisiana, 97@98c.

COFFEE—21⅛@27c.

THE TRAGEDY IN THE PINES.

A Farmer Murders His Wife and Four Children—Then Cuts His Own Throat With an Ax.

Woodstock (Dec. 22) Correspondence of the Montreal Gazette.

Yesterday our usually-quiet town was moved to a fearful state of excitement by a report that Timothy Topping, a farmer living in West Oxford, and known by nearly every person here, had killed his wife and four children, and then cut his own throat. The story was too appalling to be credited, and during the afternoon every "rig" that could be secured was brought into requisition, and hundreds visited the scene of crime to see and learn the particulars. The distance is 8 miles from Woodstock and 3 from Beachville, on a ridge of land called "The Pines," of West Oxford. The land was formerly covered with pine timber, but apparently fire has run through it, and now nothing remains but pine stumps and half decayed timber. It is one of the roughest farms in the county. The house is frame and very uncomfortable.

Topping is the youngest son of a large family of that name, was born near here, and is now about 40 years of age. His wife was a daughter of the late Adam Dodge, who was one of the pioneer settlers of the township, and whose numerous brothers and sisters are settled in the neighborhood and in good circumstances. Topping sold an old cleared farm a few years ago, and moved further south to the new place mentioned, hoping to better his circumstances, but, as he remarked to a friend lately, to whom he appealed for advice: "He was getting further behind every year, and he was afraid his wife and family would yet come to beggary and starvation." He has two sons, about 20 to 22 years old, to whom he intrusted the work on the farm, and he attended to the duties of auctioneer, and once or twice as Assessor or Collector for the township. He belonged to a sect that believe, or at least profess to believe, that there is neither reward or punishment beyond the grave. Hence, without the fear of God before his eyes, he felt it to be his duty to place his helpless wife and family beyond the possibility of starvation here, and his only regret now is that he failed to effect his purpose in killing two more, whom he supposes cannot provide for themselves.

During the past week he seemed to be brooding over something that troubled him, and it is supposed that he did not go to bed during the night. About 5 o'clock on Sunday morning the three eldest sons and a daughter about 17 years old, who were sleeping up stairs, were awakened by something; they supposed it was their father, calling suddenly, "Boys!" and nothing more was heard by them, but on proceeding to the head of the stairs they saw their father coming up with a knife in his hand, which they succeeded in wresting from him. In the mean time a boy of 13, who was to be his next victim, sprang down the ladder and ran into the snow, followed by his father, who had caught up the ax and given chase, but fortunately for the boy he was swifter of foot. Finding that the boy had escaped, and the other intended victim was guarded by her brothers, he drew the sharp edge of the axe across his own throat, and would have completed his bloody work, but the sons were too quick for him. Having snatched the ax away and secured his arms, he was placed in a chair and guarded by three constables, where he still sat when seen by me at 3 o'clock. His wind-pipe was cut so that he could not speak; but he employed himself all day in that bloody condition writing with a pencil. He expressed a desire to have a certain lawyer brought from Ingersoll to make his will.

During the holding of the inquest in his presence, in reply to questions, he stated in writing that he was not sorry for what he had done, but regretted that he had failed to kill the other two; that he thought the two eldest could do for themselves, and did not intend to touch them. In one corner of the room stands a bedstead, on which the two murdered girls were left by the brutal father, having driven the sharp axe into the brain of each. On a trundle-bed lay the two boys, the youngest, aged 5, with his head severed from his body; the other, 11 years old, with his head half cut in two. In the adjoining room lay the wife, with her head so fearfully mangled that recognition even by her friends would be difficult. The most sickening sight of all was the criminal, sitting upright in a chair, with his head clotted with blood and all his clothes saturated, a hole so large in his throat that the cavity of the windpipe was discernible, and breath escaped through the aperture, and articulation was impossible. A number of doctors were in attendance, and, when I left, were preparing to sew up the gap, with some confidence of saving life. Great sympathy is felt for the relations of the wretched family, who are wealthy and respectable.

THE CITY HALL.

The Corporation Printing to Be Given to the Inter-Ocean.

The Nominee for Boiler Inspector in a Bad Way.

Rumor that the Comptroller Is to Resign.

The City Finances—Dan. O'Hara's Monthly Oath.

THE CITY PRINTING.

The Council Committee on Printing met for a few minutes, and talked over the bids of the *Inter-Ocean* and *Times* for the corporation printing. Ald. Foley, Murphy, Fitzgerald, and M. B. Bailey were present. Ald. Foley stated that, in accordance with the instructions of the Committee, he called on the newspaper proprietors again, to ascertain what arrangements could be made. The *Inter-Ocean* would do the printing at the old rates: the *Times* wanted 75 cents a square, but would have nothing whatever to do with the printing if Ald. McGrath's resolution continued in force; THE TRIBUNE would not have the printing in its office unless paid a high price; the evening papers had not been troubled much. Ald. Murphy said the evening papers were journalistic frauds. On motion of Ald. Fitzgerald, Ald. McGrath's resolution giving the printing to the *Times* at rates to be hereafter fixed by the Council, was rescinded. On motion, the Committee decided to report in favor of the *Inter-Ocean*. Ald. Bailey voted in the negative.

PRINTING THE PROCEEDINGS.

A reporter yesterday asked a few questions of Mr. Farwell, the Chief of the Comptroller's Department, and a gentleman who has been familiar for several years with the affairs of the City Government, relative to the city printing. It will be understood that besides their publication in the Corporation newspaper, the Council proceedings are published in pamphlet form, 500 copies at a time.

Reporter—Who prints the pamphlet record of the Council proceedings?

Mr. Farwell—For the past four years the Corporation newspaper has had a job-office attached to it, and the job-office has printed the pamphlet.

Reporter—Why was this done?

Mr. Farwell—Because these offices could do it cheaper. They can borrow the standing type from the newspapers and use it. They can, of course, obtain it more cheaply than fresh composition would cost.

Reporter—The *Evening Post* job-office does the pamphlet printing now?

Mr. Farwell—Yes; since the *Post* has done the corporation printing.

Reporter—What are the rates for printing the 500 copies?

Mr. Farwell—The agreement is 500 copies of four pages—one form, I understand—for $18, and $4 additional for every four pages over this.

Reporter—Is there a contract to this effect?

Mr. Farwell—There is a verbal agreement. The same was made with the *Republican* while it had the city printing.

Reporter—What is the rate paid the corporation newspaper?

Mr. Farwell—Forty-five cents a square for the first insertion, and 37½ cents for every subsequent insertion. This applies to advertising also.

Reporter—What does the Board of Education pay for the printing of its pamphlets, and who does the work?

Mr. Farwell—The *Post* job office does the work, and I suppose the charges are the same.

Reporter—Do you pay the printing bills of the Board of Education?

Mr. Farwell—Yes, when they have been certified by the Finance Committee.

THE CITY FINANCES.

A reporter yesterday visited the office of Comptroller Hayes. That gentleman was slightly ruffled, and wanted to know what right any man, reporter or otherwise, had to ask questions of him. The papers had done their best to destroy the credit of the city, and he felt very little inclined to say anything that might complete the ruin thus commenced. However he would see what the questions were that the reporter wished to ask.

Reporter—How many of the interest coupons have been paid?

Mr. Hayes—There have been $11,475 paid in Chicago. One-half of the sum remaining to be paid, was sent on to New York Saturday, and the remainder will be sent to-night, besides $60,000 of the principal.

Reporter—How much have you in your hands of the tax-certificates of 1872?

Mr. Hayes—We have $33,000 of 1869, 1870, and 1871. Besides these we have about $500,000 in those of 1872.

Reporter—What is the amount of the interest coupons?

Mr. Hayes—$525,715.34.

The reporter was informed, at the Treasurer's Office, that $225,275.34 of interest-money had been forwarded to the East in the afternoon. The amount was taken from the funds in the Treasury, and was not borrowed.

A meeting of the Finance Committee of the Council was held yesterday, and was attended by Mayor Colvin, Comptroller Hayes, Corporation Counsel Norton, and Mr. B. G. Caulfield. considerable time was spent in discussing the action of the Mayor and Corporation Counsel in accepting Mr. Gage's offer of his property, the schedule of which has already been published, and it was finally indorsed unanimously.

DAN O'HARA'S OATH.

In view of the fact that Treasurer O'Hara was depositing the city funds in the banks, the question was raised whether he could, while so doing, take the oath that he was not loaning the city's money. In other words, would a call deposit bearing interest be considered a loan? To arrive at a conclusion, a reporter asked Mr. Jamieson, City Attorney, what his opinion on the subject was. Mr. Jamieson replied that it seemed clear to him that a call deposit drawing interest was a loan. The very fact that there was an express agreement to pay interest made it a loan. In the case of a general deposit, in the ordinary course of trade, where there was no recompense, the case was different. By the agreement to pay interest, the bank was expressly authorized to use the money, and it agreed to pay for such use,—and, as he had said, under such circumstances, the deposit unquestionably became a loan.

Therefore, if Mr. O'Hara draws no interest on city funds deposited in bank, the presumption is he can take his monthly oath with a clear conscience.

BOILER-INSPECTOR HAMILTON.

The Committee on Fire and Water met yesterday afternoon to investigate the fitness of Mr. Thomas Hamilton for the responsible position of Boiler Inspector. Ald. Corcoran presided, and Aldermen Foley, Stone, Mahr, and Woodman were present. Several questions, with answers appended, which had been furnished the Committee by boiler-manufacturers who have access to scientific works on steam, were propounded to Mr. Hamilton, and he succeeded in answering a few of them correctly. The remaining ones were either not answered at all, or his replies were totally at variance with the explanations given by the scientific works alluded to. When the question was put: "Can you state if the seams of a boiler, whether single or double-riveted, will stand as much pressure as the other portions, and give the difference, if any?" Mr. Hamilton frankly confessed that he had never investigated the matter, and never heard the question put before; it was his opinion, however, that the seamed portions would stand as much, if not more, pressure. The discrepancy between his answer and the one given in the books was so great that those eminent boiler-makers, Ald. Foley and Mahr, said they must have time to investigate. In their opinion, the boiler-maker who could not answer the question was not the boiler-maker for the city. The rest of the Committee agreed with them, and, after some discussion, it was decided not to report to the Council, but to adjourn until Wednesday afternoon, and devote further time to investigation.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT WANT THEIR PAY.

Assistant Fire-Marshal Petrie waited on the Mayor yesterday afternoon, and requested him, on behalf of the Fire Department, to give his official sanction to the payment of the wages due the firemen to-day. He explained that the first annual ball of the Paid Department was to take place at McCormick Hall to-night, and if the "boys" did not get their money there was an unpleasant chance that the management would be considerably out of pocket. The Mayor said the policemen and the school-teachers had not been paid, but he had been promised money, and expected it to-day. If it came, the entire salary list, amounting to something like $200,000, would be paid up. He promised, however, to talk with the Comptroller this morning about paying off the firemen, as he did not want to see their ball turn out unsuccessful.

MR. GAGE'S CASE.

Mr. Reed has not taken any additional steps in the prosecution of the criminal suit against Mr. Gage. The Grand Jury will meet Monday, and Mr. Gage's case will come before them at once. The fact that he has turned his property over to the city will not in any way affect the criminality of his failure to turn the money over to his successor. Mr. Gage has made no reply to the formal letter written to him by Treasurer O'Hara Friday. It is believed that he will make none. Mr. Reed will have sufficient evidence to proceed upon without such a document.

THE BOARD OF POLICE.

A regular meeting of the Board of Police was held yesterday afternoon, President Sheridan in the Chair. Commissioners Reno and Klokke were also present. Officer John McInerny was charged by Mrs. Kellogg with maltreating her, robbing her, and doing things which, if true, would blacken his character. The testimony was of a rambling, unsatisfactory description. There were upwards of thirty witnesses, several of whom were not heard. The Board, with exemplary patience, waited until nearly 7 o'clock, when they continued the case until 2 o'clock this afternoon.

RESIGNATION OF THE COMPTROLLER.

It was rumored around the City Hall yesterday that Comptroller Hayes would resign before the end of the week, on account of his health, and that Mr. John Forsyth would be appointed to the place. Mayor Colvin stated that Mr. Hayes would do nothing of the kind, but the impression was general that the Comptroller was determined to go. Late in the afternoon it was discovered that Mr. Hays had peremptorily resigned, on account of his health, and that the position had been offered to Mr. Forsythe.

BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS.

The strong impression around the City Hall yesterday was that Phil Conley would not be nominated member of the Board of Public Works. Nothing definite could be learned however, and Mr. Conley was quite confident yesterday morning.

THE "BOULEVARD ADDITION."

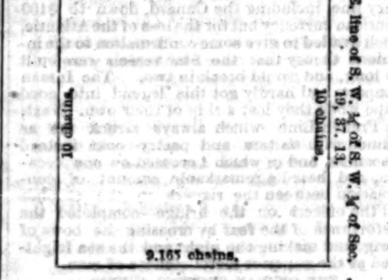
To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: In reply to a letter which appeared in Saturday's issue of THE TRIBUNE, written by Herman Lieb, County Clerk of Cook County, in reference to a letter from W. G. McSasky, Esq., relative to a subdivision of a tract of land recorded as "Boulevard Addition to Chicago," and acknowledged by George M. Scott, I wish to make some remarks.

In the month of February, 1872, according to instructions, I proceeded to make a survey of the S. W. ¼ of Sec. 19, Town 37 N., Range 13 E.; gave my certificate therefor, as being a correct representation of the survey of said quarter section, from which survey a map or maps have been compiled without my knowledge. I hereby inclose copy of my certificate and plat, being part of said survey. I have the honor to be yours, &c.,

WILLIAM SCHULZ,
Surveyor and Civil Engineer.

CHICAGO, Dec. 29, 1872.



CHICAGO, Feb. 27, 1872.

I hereby certify that I have surveyed the S. W. ¼ of the S. W. ¼ of Sec. 19, Town 37 N., Range 13 E. of the 3d P. M.; and that the annexed plat is a correct representation of part of said survey.

WILLIAM SCHULZ,
Licensed City and County Surveyor.
Recorded in Book of Plats, No. 1, Page 27.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The Rev. J. Hill will lead the noon prayer-meeting to-day.

The Freja Scandinavian Singing Society will give a grand concert Saturday evening, at the North Side Turner Hall.

The regular monthly sociable of the Christian Union, for members and their friends, will take place this evening. There will be music.

Young men and young women are invited to, and will be made welcome at, the prayer-meeting to be held this evening at 7:30, in the Methodist Church Block, corner of Clark and Washington streets.

Mrs. Ann Eliza Young, the nineteenth wife of Brigham, and whose efforts to escape from the harem of the Prophet have made so much commotion, is to lecture in this city about the first of the year.

There will be a reunion of graduates and former pupils of Rockford Female Seminary at the Grand Pacific Hotel Friday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, complimentary to Miss Anna P. Sill and Miss Mary E. B. Norton. Tickets for the dinner are $2. All who will be present are desired to send their names at once to Mrs. H. R. Hobart, Michigan Avenue Hotel, Congress street.

The Benevolent Society of the paid Fire Department will give their first annual ball this evening at McCormick's Hall, corner of Clark and Kinzie streets. The Committee of Arrangements have made arrangements with the stage and car companies to take parties from the hall to all parts of the city. Cars will leave the corner of State and Lake streets at 1, 2, 3, and 4 o'clock, running as far at Thirty-first street. Stages will leave the hall for all parts of the city. The tickets are $2, and the proceeds will go to the Society.

PERSONALS.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

Sherman—Prof. G. Thayer, Jacksonville, Ill.; the Hon. R. L. Williams, Judge C. E. Birdsall, New York; the Hon. C. J. L. Myer, Fond du Lac; Col. H. H. Ketchum, U. S. A., Department of Dakota; the Hon. F. L. Ketchum, Colorado. . . . *Grand Pacific*—The Hon. G. B. Smith, Madison; A. E. Elmore, Fort Howard; John C. Gault, Milwaukee; H. J. Furber, New York; J. B. Tarbox, St. Paul; S. J. Waters, Baltimore; Robert Paulding, U. S. A.; J. T. Davies, Liverpool; Alfred Hill, Boston; S. H. Burrell, St. Louis; R. B. Caber, Rock Island; S. R. Chambers, Louisville. . . . *Palmer*—S. A. Buckmaster, Alton; John P. Taggart, Salt Lake City; George H. Kimball, Arizona; D. Newhall, Milwaukee; John B. Ludlam, Leavenworth; T. Lyle Dickey, Ottawa; the Rev. J. S. Frame, Champaign; E. M. Barnum, New York.

A reception was given last evening to John Mitchel at the residence of Mr. W. J. Onahan, No. 188 South Sangamon street. It was attended by all the prominent Irish citizens of the city, and the honors were done by Mrs. Onahan with the gracious hospitality of an Irish hostess. Prof. Geary sang until the heart of the uncompromising Irish Rebel overflowed with pride and gratitude.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 29.—The Engineers and Superintendents of the Western Division of the State Canals yesterday presented the Hon. John D. Fay, Canal Commissioner, with a magnificent testimonial, consisting of a bound volume with two leaves. One page contains photographs, and the other page is a large solid silver plate, with a testimonial letter engrossed thereon. Mr. Fay is a Democrat, and nearly all of the Superintendents are Republicans.

IN GENERAL.

Oakey Hall's first name is Abraham.

Bret Harte and Th. Nast are both permanently domiciled at Morristown, New Jersey.

Gen. Albert Pike has rented a house in Alexandria, Va., and will hereafter reside there.

The Princess of Wales celebrated on the 1st instant her 29th birthday. She gave a dinner at Sandringham.

The Rothschilds, twelve in number, are worth about $200,000,000, as a firm, including their individual fortunes.

Mrs. George W. Demers has sold the interest of her late husband in the Albany *Evening Journal* for $30,000.

According to the London *Saturday Review*, which affects to know everything, John A. Dix is "Governor General" of New York.

Prince Arthur wanted to see the Ashantee war, but his royal parent wasn't willing, and so he had to sacrifice his ambition on the altar of filial affection.

Mark Twain has reappeared at the Hanover Square Rooms, London, giving a lecture on life in Nevada, which he terms "Roughing It on the Silver Frontier."

Beecher says there is about as much religion in the act of putting a horse-shoe over the door for good luck as in putting a gilt-edged Bible on a centre-table for the same purpose.

Gen. C. P. Stone and Gen. W. W. Loring, American officers in the service of the Khedive of Egypt, have each been advanced to the grade of Major General in the Egyptian army.

The Hon. Martin J. Crawford says that the present Constitution of Georgia was made by aliens, strangers, and fools. He wants a convention of Georgians to frame a new one.

Alexis has besought his father not to send him around the world again. The stern old Czar consents on condition that he will break with the girl of his affection. She's a beautiful, high-toned, amiable creature, but there appears to be something the matter with her "blood."

Prince Bismarck, (*Galignani* says) desiring to have his own tongue adopted as the common language of diplomacy, recently sent a note in German to Prince Gortschakoff, who, much to the German Chancellor's annoyance, replied in Russian, a language which he does not understand.

Marshal Bazaine in being spared a public degradation, which, by the way, commonly precedes being shot, has avoided a variety of unpleasant ceremonies. He has escaped being marched into the centre of a square of soldiers, having his epaulettes torn away and trampled under foot by a drummer, his buttons cut off with scissors, his orders pulled roughly from his breast, and his sword broken by a Sergeant, who would have shouted "Soldiers! This is the sword of a coward and a felon!" France has done wisely in not allowing these words to be spoken of one of the bravest of her Marshals.

PETTY CRIMES.

Edward Howard was arrested yesterday afternoon for swindling one Daniel Muker out of a small sum of money, by cheating at a gambling game of cards. He was locked up at the Armory.

W. B. Clapp & Co., jewelers, yesterday obtained a warrant for the arrest of one M. E. Sorenson, for unlawful conversion as consignee, he being a commission merchant. He was examined before Justice Haines and held to appear before the Criminal Court in $250 bail.

The house of W. M. Tilden, No. 630 Wabash avenue, was entered by sneak-thieves Saturday evening and jewelry stolen to the value of $900. This business is growing decidedly too common and profitable for those engaged in it.

Richard Allen made a raid yesterday afternoon upon the clothing store of H. L. Marks, No. 189 Clark street, and obtained two pair of pants, which he tried to pawn. He had been followed up, however, and was arrested in the pawnbroker's shop and locked up at the Armory.

Sunday evening, while the family of Mr. Mark Kimball, of No. 934 Prairie avenue, were at the supper table, two sneak-thieves slipped into the house and stole a velvet cloak, jewelry, clothing, and silverware, to the value of over $500. They came in through a side door, and got away before the theft was discovered. No arrests have yet been made.

Another verdant man was initiated into the mysteries of bunko yesterday afternoon. Robert Creigg was invited by Albert King to witness the latter's good fortune in drawing a prize. He then played until he was satisfied with the instructions he had received for the small sum of $20. Thinking there was something wrong about the affair, he called Officer Ulrich, who arrested King, and locked him up at the Armory.

A very clever young swindler visited the workroom of Messrs. Bishop & Barnes, corner of State and Monroe streets, and pretended to have a message for one of the workmen. Not finding the man whom he was seeking, he continued talking and making inquiries, until he learned the name of one of the oldest workmen in the shop, Mr. Gustav F. Geilsdorf, living at No. 277 Sedgwick street. The scamp then departed, but soon after turned up at the house of Mr. Geilsdorf, where he informed the latter's wife that her husband had been arrested, and needed $50 to obtain bail. He succeeded in frightening her so thoroughly that she gave him the money, and only learned that she had been swindled when her husband got home.

MILWAUKEE ANNUAL STATISTICS.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Dec. 29.—The annual statistics of the City of Milwaukee shows a considerable increase in her population, which is estimated at 104,000. The improvements in the way of buildings foot up $3,500,000; articles of manufacture, $27,000,000; losses by fire, $300,000; deaths, 2,000; arrests, 18,000.

BUILDING AT FOND DU LAC.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FOND DU LAC, Wis., Dec. 29.—During the year just closing there were expended in this city, for building improvements, $450,000, which includes twenty-seven brick buildings, some elegant ones.

County Contract.

Many will be pleased to learn that the Board of County Commissioners yesterday awarded to Cameron, Amberg & Co., stationers, No. 84 Lake street, the entire contract for furnishing the different courts and offices of Cook County with records, stationery, blank books, and printing, until Jan. 1, 1875.

The Collection

of oil paintings now on exhibition and sale at the auction room of Messrs. Elison, Pomeroy & Co., 84 and 86 Randolph street, is the finest of the season. Our readers who wish to procure a desirable work of art should not miss this sale. The pictures are selling very low.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

49 HUBBARD-COURT, BETWEEN STATE AND Wabash-av.—Rooms to rent, with or without board; terms reasonable.

100 THIRD-AV., NEAR HARRISON-ST.—BRICK house, first-class board $4 to $5 per week, with use of piano.

506 WABASH-AV.—HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED front room, suitable for gentleman and wife; also pleasant double and single rooms, with board.

548 WABASH-AV.—VERY DESIRABLE ROOMS, furnished or unfurnished, with board. Day boarders desired.

694 WABASH-AV.—A LARGE HANDSOMELY furnished room on first floor; also single room, with board; reference required.

West Side.

179 AND 181 SOUTH CLARK-ST.—WOHL'S COFfee-house and restaurant—Dinner table-d'hote, 50 cents; day board, per week, $7.

263 AND 265 WEST MADISON-ST.—PLEASANT rooms, with good board, at $5 per week, gas and fire. Day board $4.

278 WEST RANDOLPH-ST., CORNER MORGAN —Nicely furnished room with closet and gas, suitable for two, with board.

341 WEST ADAMS-ST.—FURNISHED CHAMber for two persons, with first-class board. Hot and cold water, large closet; all modern improvements.

Hotels.

ATLANTIC HOTEL, CORNER VAN BUREN AND Sherman-sts., centrally located—A few permanent and day boarders accommodated at moderate rates. First-class in every particular.

JOHNSTONE HOUSE, MADISON AND DESplaines-sts.—Pleasant rooms, with or without board, at reasonable rates.

MERCHANTS' HOTEL, CORNER CLARK AND Lake-sts., can accommodate families and single gentlemen with single and suites of rooms, and first-class board, at very reasonable rates; day board, $5; transient, $2 per day. S. H. GILL, Manager.

Miscellaneous.

ONE OR TWO GENTLEMEN WHO WISH TO CUT down expenses and willing to go a little way out from the Michigan Southern Depot, can hear of very reduced rates by addressing N 7, Tribune office.

MUSICAL.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT DISCOUNT—AN ACcepted order of $300 on a first-class piano house; will exchange for a good horse and buggy. Call at or address Room 2, 143 LaSalle-st.

ORGANS AND PIANOS FOR SALE; PIANOS stored and sold on commission. R. D. WILLSON, 220 West Washington-st.

PIANOS FOR SALE AND TO RENT—ONE KNABE piano, price $200. Repairing and tuning. J. PRESTON, 2,9 East Randolph-st.

TO RENT—AND FOR SALE—PIANOS AND ORgans. We make renting a specialty. WM. R. PROSSER & CO., 274 State-st., near Van Buren.

WANTED—A STEINWAY PIANO FOR CASH. Address, with terms, H S G, Tribune office.

300 PIANOS AND ORGANS FOR SALE—AT A great reduction for cash; also for rent or sale on installments. STORY & CAMP, 211 State-st., near Adams.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—I WILL TAKE A PARTNER 1st of January in my business. Retail, all cash, trade established, and pays well. Can be largely increased with more capital. Particulars at interview. Address V 22, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $500—IN A CASH business; established three years; paying about $400 a month. Call or address 127 South Clark-st., Room 38.

PARTNER WANTED—A PRACTICAL SHOEMAKer with only $300 can buy out the interest of retiring partner; good cash business; splendid chance for a practical man. Address S 97, Tribune office.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

DR. MATHEW AND MADAM MAYNARD, BUSIness and medical mediums, 105 West Madison-st.

SEANCE—EVERYBODY SHOULD COME AND witness the manifestations to-night at 200 West Madison-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN—THE VERY desirable property situated on the northeast corner of Prairie-av. and Twenty-third-st., being 70 Twenty-third-st.; house very large and convenient, arranged with all of the modern improvements, and in perfect order; lot has a frontage on Prairie-av. of 120 feet, by about 88 feet on Twenty-third-st. The grounds are well arranged for further improvements, that, if done, would pay an enormous interest. Will be sold on very easy terms. If not sold 1st of April the house will be for rent to a responsible private family at a low rental. For further particulars apply at the office of A. J. & J. W. COOPER, 104 LaSalle-st., Otis Block.

FOR SALE—RESIDENCE LOTS ON OAKWOOD boulevard, Grand boulevard, Egan and Vincennes-avs., immediately adjoining the city limits, at low prices and on easy terms. For investment or improvement there are no lots on the South Side presenting stronger inducements, while the locality for beauty, convenience, and general attractiveness cannot be surpassed. Please call for a plat. Now is the time to secure a bargain in the best residence property on the South Side. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—20 ACRES CORNER OF ASHLAND-av. and Forty-seventh-st. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—800 LOTS IN THE DISTRICT BOUNDed by State, Halsted, Twenty-sixth, and Thirty-eighth-sts. Five years' time, 6 per cent. Apply to the owner, ALBERT CRANE, 116 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—40 LOTS NEAR THE STOCK YARDS, on Sherman, Union, and Wallace-sts., cheap, and on favorable terms. Inquire at the Exchange, Stock Yards, every morning between 8 and 11 o'clock, of J. SEEBOR.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—LOTS ON WESTern-av., Polk, Taylor, and Campbell-av; parties wishing to build. No money required down; would furnish some money to parties wishing to build. Inquire at 135 South Clark-st., in bank.

FOR SALE—$7,000, IF TAKEN IMMEDIATELY, will buy a Halsted-st. corner lot, 52x125, northeast cor. Halsted and Mather-sts. E. H. CUMMINGS, People's Real Estate Office, 102 East Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—FOUR LOTS ON TAYLOR-ST., NEAR Western-av., and one lot on Western-av., very cheap. B. F. CLARKE & CO., Room 4, 122 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—FOUR LOTS CORNER HOYNE AND Harrison-sts.; also, five lots on Tyler-st., near Hoyne; bargains. B. F. CLARKE & CO., Room 4, 122 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—78½x125 FEET, WITH BUILDINGS, corner Hubbard and Lincoln-sts., cheap. B. F. CLARKE & CO., 122 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—72x100, HUBBARD-ST., 48 FEET WEST of Lincoln, with two good houses; also, 24x107 on Hart-st., near Hubbard; bargains. B. F. CLARKE & CO, 122 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—25x110 ON NORTH LASALLE-ST., near Chicago-av.
100x100 corner Rush and Indiana-sts.
100x150 corner Chicago-av. and Dearborn-st.
25x125 on North Clark-st., near Division.
B. F. CLARKE & CO., 122 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—10 ACRES, BOUNDED BY WALLACE-st. and Stewart-av., and Forty-fourth and Forty-fifth-sts. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—A VERY CHOICE CORNER ON NORTH Side, south of Chicago-av., for $150 per foot; lot 78x100 feet. PUTNAM & NEWELL, 94 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—100 FEET ON MICHIGAN-AV., NEAR Thirty-ninth-st., cheap. PUTNAM & NEWELL, 94 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—12-ROOM HOUSE AND LOT, 1 BLOCK from Madison-st. car, $2,400; a bargain; worth $3,600. HOSMER & GIBSON, 116 East Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS CHEAP FOR CASH, ON ADams, Jackson, Van Buren, Tyler, and Campbell-av., or on long time and easy terms. CAMPBELL BROS., 131 Madison-st., corner Clark.

FOR SALE—LOT ON HUBBARD STREET, BEtween Noble and Armour. A bargain. J. W. BOYDEN, 119 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—10 LOTS, 25X125 EACH, NORTHWEST corner of Stewart-av. and Thirty-ninth-st., suitable for coal-yard, malt house, or any manufacturing business. Terms, 5 years at 6 per cent, to parties who wish to improve immediately. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner of Monroe & LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—ASHLAND-AV.—AT A GREAT BARgain, house 26 Ashland-av., fronting Union Park; very favorable ground lease. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—FOR ABOUT HALF ITS CASH VALue, and three years' time for near half of purchase-money, very fine residence lots near Lake Shore Drive and south of Lincoln Park. V 71, Tribune office.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—HYDE PARK property. Several choice lots near depot on Oak-st., for $10,000 cash for store in city.
House and lot near depot on Jefferson-av., worth $4,500, for lot in or near city.
Fine lot at Kenwood, 50x200, to exchange for other property.
House and lot southeast corner Evans-av. and Forty-second-st., cheap.
ULRICH & BOND, 87 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—SOUTH EVANSTON—A LARGE, FINEly finished house, 14 rooms, on lot to suit in size, on monthly payments, by owners, TILLOTSON BROS., 272 and 274 State-st.

FOR SALE—ENGLEWOOD—TWO LARGE 2-STORY houses, first-class finish; one cottage, 6 rooms, one block from depots; sixty trains daily; on monthly payments—by owners. TILLOTSON BROS., 272 and 274 State-st.

FOR SALE—ENGLEWOOD; CHOICE LOTS NEAR depots; several houses; prices low; terms easy. CANFIELD & MATTESON, 60 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, GOOD HOUSE AND 5 acres land, abundance of choice bearing fruit trees, near depot, in pleasant village, 60 minutes' ride from Chicago. WHIPPLE & CLARKSON, 133 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—IF SOLD TO-DAY—THE LAST ONE of those beautiful cottages at Desplaines, 12 miles from city limits, for $1,000, as follows: $100 down and $20 a month, or $200 down and $15 a month, or $300 down and $10 a month. IRA BROWN, 143 LaSalle-st., Room 4.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR OTHER GOOD city property in vicinity of Union or Jefferson Park, Chicago, a south or east front preferred, reasonable incumbrance no objection—a beautiful residence in one of our prettiest suburbs, worth $8,500, free of incumbrance. BARKER & WAIT, 150 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—FARMS IN WINNEbago and Cook Counties, Ill. PHILIP MYERS & CO., Room 18 Major Block.

FOR SALE—SOME WELL-LOCATED FRUIT AND farming lands near railroads in Central Illinois, in tracts of 40 to 80 acres each, on five years' time, to all who wish to settle and improve. Plats and information, 116 East Randolph-st. HOSMER & GIBSON.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—HOUSE AND LOT, SOUTH OR WEST Side, worth $2,000 to $2,500, part cash and Iowa land, or will assume incumbrance; prefer to deal with owners. Address or call on M. DEPUY, 753 Clybourn-av.

WANTED—REAL ESTATE—$5,000 CASH, AND A choice suburban home, with either 5 or 10 acres attached, situated on C., B. & Q. R. R., within 8 miles of city limits, to exchange for South Side residence and vacant lots well situated; will bear investigation. Address Z 67, Tribune office.

FINANCIAL.

MONEY TO LOAN ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, and other valuable securities at Lasson's Private Loan Office, 175 Clark-st., up-stairs, Room 5.

MONEY TO LOAN ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, and other valuable securities; a few ladies' and gents' watches for sale cheap. C. TUNNICLIFF, 125 Clark-st., Room 2.

MONEY TO LOAN ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, bonds, etc., at LAUNDER'S private office, 120 Randolph-st., near Clark. Established 1854.

MONEY TO LOAN IN SUMS OF NOT LESS THAN $10,000 on first-class improved Chicago real estate on five years' time at current rates. PERKINS & WOLSELEY, Room 13 Kendall's Building.

WANTED—$250 FOR 4 MONTHS, FOR WHICH I will give 2 per cent per month, and real estate security worth $750. Address Y 79, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—2 FURNISHED ROOMS, for two young gentlemen, near the Court-House. Address letters Y 69, Tribune office.

WANTED—$4,500 FOR ONE, TWO, OR THREE years; interest $50 per month, payable monthly, secured by mortgage on property renting for $85 a month. Additional security if necessary. Call on or address THOMAS KANE, 136 State-st.

WANTED—$5,000 TO $10,000 FOR 6 MONTHS ON real estate collateral notes; will pay 1½ per cent per month. Address N 58, Tribune office.

WANTED—$700 OR $1,000, AND $1,500 ON A HOUSE and lot in this city and improved farm worth $3,000. LINGLE & DARLOW, 125 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—$2,000 TO $5,000, THREE MONTHS OR longer, by a responsible party with purchase-money notes and trust-deed security. Principals only need address O 29, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO BORROW—$4,000 TO $8,000 FOR 5 years on two marble-front residences within city limits. Address D. WALTERS, Room 23 Exchange Building.

WANTED—$2,500 TO $4,000 FOR SIX MONTHS; will give security on stock at par value, which pays 25 per cent a year cash dividend. Address Z 6, Tribune office.

$1,000 AND $2,000 MORTGAGES FOR SALE, first liens. GEO. H. HESS, 149 Madison-st.

$1,800 TO LOAN IN SUMS TO SUIT ON SHORT time paper, secured. ENOCH HOWARD & CO., Room 2 McCormick's Block.

$10,000 FIRST MORTGAGE (PURCHASE money notes) having three months to three years to run, in sums to suit, for sale by NICHOLS & FITCH, 146 Dearborn-st.

$100,000—TO LOAN AT CURRENT RATES, in sums to suit, upon all securities on the Stock Exchange list; all State and railroad bonds, stocks, etc., bought and sold; constant buyer of Cook County and Chicago City bonds; also South and West Park bonds. Will deal in all investment securities. Apply No. 170 LaSalle-st., Bryan Block, Room 37.

LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND—A BLACK DOG. OWNER CAN HAVE him by paying costs at 9 Water-st.

LOST—CORNER HALSTED AND MADISON-STS., a small black-and-tan dog, with red ribbon on his neck. $10 will be paid for his return to No. 75 South Halsted-st.

LOST—ON MONDAY, DEC. 29, A LADY'S BROWN leather portmonnaie, containing one diamond cluster ring, one emerald and diamond cluster ring, $140 in currency, and sundry papers. The finder will be very liberally rewarded; or may retain the currency by leaving the jewels and papers with W. E. HIGLEY, at N. Matson & Co.'s, State and Monroe-sts.

STOLEN—$75 REWARD WILL BE PAID FOR CONtents of box of jewelry stolen from the premises of 379 Wabash-av., on Saturday last, and no questions asked. Address L. H. NASON, 236 State-st.

STOLEN—HORSE AND BUGGY. A CHESTNUT-sorrel horse, stripe in face, light colored mane and tail, weight 900, 12 years old; buggy I. Tower & Bro.'s make, 3-spring phaeton, curtains with side lights, painted black with line green stripe tipped with gold; rubber-trimmed harness. Any person returning the same to 182 Twenty-second-st. will be liberally rewarded. F. M. VALDER, M. D.

STOLEN—FROM THE CORNER OF WEST RANdolph and Desplaines-sts., a large black Newfoundland dog, white nose. A reward will be paid in store at 128 West Randolph-st. to the party giving as notice of his whereabouts, so that he can be recovered by the owner.

$5 REWARD—LOST ON SATURDAY NIGHT, BEtween Munger's Laundry, on Dearborn-st., and Douglas House, 4 linen shirts, cuffs, and collars. Above reward will be paid for same if left at Messrs. J. V. FARWELL & CO.'S, Monroe and Franklin-sts.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—MALE AND FEMALE, WITH a few dollars, to sell an article indispensable for every family. 207 Washington-st., N. Y.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—$14 PER MONTH EACH—TWO NEW 5-roomed cottages, with closets, pantry, basement, and stables, No. 656 Kinston-road. Parties doing business in the city can reach their homes in ten minutes, being only two minutes' walk from city limits depot; 20 trains per day to and from, also omnibuses and street-cars constantly running. A store, and boarding-house with 12 rooms, in the same locality at a nominal rent until the 1st of May. Apply on the premises, or to Mr. R. E. GILBERT, Water-Department, Board of Public Works, corner LaSalle and Adams-sts.

TO RENT—2-STORY FRAME AND BRICK BASEment house, southwest corner of Robey and Jackson-sts., $25.
Two-story and basement brick house, 220 South Leavitt-st., $40.
Brick basement cottage, 632 Hubbard-st., $22.
B. F. CLARKE & CO., Room 4, 122 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—TWO-STORY BRICK RESIDENCE ON Prairie-av., near Twenty-fourth-st. Very cheap to a good tenant. BARKER & WAIT, 150 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—COTTAGE, 6 ROOMS, GOOD LOCAtion, North Side, cheap. H. WHIPPLE, 200 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—RESIDENCE 379 MICHIGAN-AV., COMpletely furnished. For particulars inquire on the premises.

TO RENT—2-STORY AND BASEMENT HOUSES, 1070 and 1076 Wabash-av. Keys at 1062 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—4-ROOM COTTAGE, 109 WALNUT-ST. 7-room cottage, 286 Park-av. 7-room 2-story, 556 Washington-st. D. LEONARD, 179 East Madison-st.

TO RENT—NO. 200 EAST INDIANA-ST.—NEW 3-story stone front, 13 rooms, all modern improvements. A. P. SHARP, Room 5, 184 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—A COMPLETE FURNISHED HOUSE OF 10 rooms, cooking range, furnace, etc., pleasantly located, on Warren-av., near Union Park. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—WITH OR WITHOUT BOARD, TWO nicely furnished parlors, for two or four gentlemen, at 384 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—TWO, FOUR, OR EIGHT ROOMS, SUITable for housekeeping, at 155 South Halsted-st. Inquire on the premises of GEORGE C. BOYNON.

TO RENT—A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOM, with gas, heated by steam, to one or two gentlemen; price $10 per week in advance. Apply to Room 45 Davey Block, 203 West Madison-st., corner Green.

TO RENT—A PARLOR BEDROOM, WITH FIRE and gas, and kept in order, in private family, everything neat and clean, at 124 West Madison-st., third floor.

TO RENT—$14—FOUR NICE FRONT BASEMENT rooms, with water, 229 Forquer-st. Apply up-stairs.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

Stores.

TO RENT—THE WHOLE OR HALF OF BASEment store, No. 90 Washington-st. Heated by steam. Apply to Silver-platers in the rear.

TO RENT—STORE 196 WEST MADISON-ST., IN brick building, near Halsted. D. COLE & SON, 128 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY ON FIRST class street on West Side; one of the best skylights in city; fine entrance, rooms, etc.; rent till May very low. TRUESDELL & BROWN, 175 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—CHEAP TO NO. 1 TENANT—FIRST-class Wabash-av. store, full depth, 4 stories and basement. Possession Jan. 1. For particulars and interview address Y 73, Tribune office.

TO RENT—A STORE 40 FEET DEEP—SHELVING, gas fixtures, and awning for sale at a bargain—near corner Van Buren-st., No. 207 South Halsted-st. Inquire up-stairs.

Offices.

TO RENT—A FRONT OFFICE, WITH STEAM heating, furnished or unfurnished, until May or longer; a bargain. Room 15 Major Block, 147 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—3 FURNISHED ROOMS, or small cottage, suitable for light housekeeping, in good neighborhood, by gentleman and wife; rent must be low. Call or address C. CURTIS, 160 LaSalle-st., basement.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BOOKS OPENED AND CLOSED, COMPLICATED accounts adjusted. All work requiring an expert solicited by WM. B., Accountant, 145 Fifth-av.

CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING AND miscellaneous goods of any kind, by sending a letter to I. GELDER, Loan Office, 364 State-st.

LAUNDRY WORK DONE AT 75 CENTS PER dozen at 402 Third-av. Call or send by mail.

LADIES OR GENTLEMEN, IF YOU WISH TO make a handsome present, call at 194 West Madison-st., third floor, and look at our nice real hair switches, which we shall close out all (half) price this week.

NOTICE—P. A. TARBOX HAS REMOVED HIS pawn-shop to No. 165 North Halsted-st.

NEW YEAR'S GIFTS FREE TO ALL—A VALUable present given to every purchaser of candy at 107 South Halsted-st. Come one, come all, and give us a call.

RAILROAD TICKETS BOUGHT AND SOLD—I offer St. Louis and Louisville $3 less than regular fare. Others at a reduction. A. H. POWELL, 77 Clark-st.

THE HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR CAST-OFF clothing, by JONAS A. DRIELSMA, 397 South Clark-st. Orders by mail promptly attended to.

WANTED—A LIQUOR LICENSE AT NO. 509 South Canal-st.

WANTED—A SET OF SILK HATTERS' TOOLS, complete, and for cash, at 129 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—250 TONS BEST VERMILION COAL at $2.80 per ton on cars here. A. W. PERCY & CO., 84 and 86 State-st., (up stairs).

FOR SALE—CHEAP—GOVERNMENT CLOTHING, consisting of army overcoats, jackets, pants, woolen blankets, etc.; also dark blue army cloth by the yard or piece, cheap. Government Goods Depot, 195 and 197 Lake-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—MUSKETS, RIFLES, AND all kinds of breech-loading army rifles, revolvers, swords, knives, and military equipments, &c., at Government Goods Depot, 195 and 197 East Lake-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—DARK BLUE ALL-WOOL double-width cloth by the yard or piece, at Government Goods Depot, 195 and 197 East Lake-st., Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL CLUSTER DIAMOND rings, one set mink furs, and two gros grain silk dress patterns, very cheap. Room 2, 122 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—SET FURS, $4.50; STORE PRICE, $8. Cut this out and come and see. WALSH & SCHWARZ, Room 19, 145 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—FURS AT HALF THE COST OF MANufacture. A seal skin muff and boa for $12; a mink muff and boa for $10; a Siberian squirrel muff and boa for $7; a white French ermine muff and collar for $6. Several childrens' sets at a more nominal price. All perfect goods; latest styles. Residence 643 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN, A LARGE circus canvas, 120 feet round top, with all its equipments complete. Address O 21, Tribune office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A FIRST-CLASS DRUG BUSINESS FOR SALE, second to none in Kansas City. Will exchange for Chicago city or suburban property at cash valuation. Address P. O. Box 1282, Kansas City, or D. WATERS, Room 23 Exchange Building, Chicago.

A STOCK OF GROCERIES AMOUNTING TO $800 to trade for horses. Call for five days at 73 Blue Island-av.

A PACKING-HOUSE, IN GOOD RUNNING ORder, and doing a good business, for sale very cheap, on account of leaving the city. Inquire at No. 405 North Division-st.

CIGAR AND NEWS-STAND IN A FIRST-CLASS hotel for sale; $400 cash required. Answer, if you mean business only, S 68, Tribune office.

NEWS DEPOT, CONFECTIONERY, AND NOTION store for sale cheap, in a good location. Inquire at 475 Milwaukee-av. A. JOHNSON.

SMALL RESTAURANT AND CIGAR STAND FOR sale cheap; must be sold to-morrow or next day. Inquire at 65 South Desplaines-st.

THE BEST CORNER IN THE CITY—BILLIARD and sample-room for sale; capital required, $4,000. S 16, Tribune office.

WHO WANTS ONE OF THE BEST RESTAURANTS in Chicago, well located, low rent, and doing fine business? would take part in suburban property, at cash price. Apply to TOWNSEND, 184 South Clark-st., Room 12.

$500 WILL BUY ONE-HALF INTEREST IN $1,000 stock and business, paying $500 clear every month. No. 149 LaSalle-st., Room 29.

$5,000—WANTED A PARTNER WITH THE above sum to take a half-interest in the manufacturing of a specialty. Any party desiring a business opening will find this worthy of investigation, and an opportunity to realize a competency seldom offered. For further particulars apply to Messrs. SHEPPARD & STREETER, 166 East Madison-st., from 10 to 4.

TO EXCHANGE.

FOR EXCHANGE—OR SALE, FARMS OF 85, 115, and 480 acres of land within 30 miles of Chicago, for inside property. WHIPPLE & CLARKSON, 133 South Clark-st.

FOR EXCHANGE—$6,500 STOCK OF GROCERIES, crockery, &c., for city, suburban or country property free. H. S. PAYSON, Jr., 171 East Randolph-st., Room 26.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR IMPROVED CHICAGO property, choice farms; no incumbrance; title perfect. H. WHIPPLE, 200 LaSalle-st.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR WHISKIES OR HIGH-wines, choice suburban lots on C., R. I. & P. R. R. Address X 34, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—CHOICE SUBURBAN REAL ESstate for stock of goods. L. A. GILBERT & CO., 208 LaSalle-st.

TO EXCHANGE—SOUTH ENGLEWOOD LOTS OR acres on ridge, fine grove, three blocks from railroad station, for farms free of incumbrance and under cultivation. L. A. GILBERT & CO., 208 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—BLOCK OF LOTS IN Washington Heights, clear of incumbrance, for house and lot in city and assume incumbrance. House and lot to be worth from $7,000 to $12,000. Address only by letter, giving full particulars, location, price, &c., J. A., 183 Clark-st., Room 1.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

BARGAINS IN FURNITURE—A HANDSOME WALnut and crimson terry parlor suit, regular store price $150, for sale at $75; a walnut and green terry parlor suit, 7 pieces, for $50; marble-top centre table $15; also several extra furs, plated castors, etc., very cheap. Residence 643 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—FINE STOVE, BASE-BURNER, cheap. E. E. RYAN, 219 LaSalle-st., corner of Adams.

FURNITURE AND HOUSEHOLD GOODS OF every description at auction Saturday and Wednesday, and at private sale at manufacturers' prices. WILLIS, LONG & CO., Auctioneers, 195 and 197 Randolph-st.

OSGOOD & WILLIAMS, 62 SOUTH CANAL-ST., have auction sales Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday of furniture and household goods; other than sale days you can buy at auction prices.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—MARE, HARNESS, AND SLEIGH. Inquire foreman C., A. & St. L. freight-house, Halsted and Carroll-sts.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE BEST 3-SPRING WAGons in Chicago; new five weeks ago; cost $300; will sell for $150. A. W. PERCY & CO., 84 and 86 State-st. Also, 200 sewing-machines, cheap.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED AND COMPEtent bookkeeper. None other need apply. Address A B, Tribune office.

WANTED—A CLERK FOR AN OFFICE BUSINESS; work easy and not difficult; one who can loan $1,000 will receive 10 per cent interest and $20 per week salary; security for loan; position suitable for lady. Address Y 88, Tribune office.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS BOOT AND SHOE salesman (for wholesale trade), that has a trade of $50,000 per annum; none other need apply. Address Z 77, Tribune office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN ACQUAINTED WITH insurance to do writing in office for one or two months. Address S 28, Tribune office.

WANTED—TWO EXPERIENCED DRY GOODS entry clerks. Address, and state salary expected, N 65, Tribune office.

Trades.

WANTED—A MAN OF LARGE EXPERIENCE IN setting up wood-working machinery; one who can make himself generally useful about a large factory. Address, with experience and references, R 11, Tribune office.

WANTED—RESPONSIBLE PHOTOGRAPHER TO take an excellent gallery on the West Side. See advertisement "Gallery to Rent."

WANTED—A CAKE-BAKER AT 196 SOUTH DESplaines-st.; one who understands pastry-work preferred.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—500 CHOPPERS; WAGES, $1.50 PER cord; pay every two weeks. Call early on ANGELL & COAKER, 21 West Randolph-st.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—WINTER EMPLOYMENT. WORK for everybody. Good wages. Permanent employment. Men and women wanted. Full particulars free. Address W. A. HENDERSON & CO., Cleveland, O., or St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—A BAR-TENDER THAT UNDERstands his business and can speak Swedish and German. Inquire at 254 North Division-st.

WANTED—A SMART LAD OF 12 YEARS TO work in office; must write a good hand. Apply at 11 Eighteenth-st., after 7 p. m.

WANTED—AN OFFICE-BOY—A RESPECTABLE lad of 14 or 15, writing a neat hand, with good references. Address X 8, Tribune office.

WANTED—MEN TO SELL CHANG-CHANG. ONE young man made $47 one week; one man sold 83 boxes in one day; a merchant cleared $21 in three days. Don't complain of hard times, but commence at once selling Chang-Chang. 90 East Madison-st., Room 5.

WANTED—MEN IN CITY AND COUNTRY. Agents make from $5 to 8 per day selling our new goods. Call early and give them a trial. Eureka Manufacturing Co., 148 Clark-st., Room 13.

WANTED—GOOD SMART BOY WITH GOOD reference. BEACH & TRIPP, 211 South Clark-st.

WANTED—BAR-TENDER AT MACK'S DRINKING Parlor, 156 South Halsted-st.

WANTED—YOUNG MEN OUT OF EMPLOYMENT in city or country, to call on or address REVINGTON & CO., 232 West Washington-st.

WANTED—THREE EXPERIENCED SOLICITING agents for serial publications. Apply Central Hotel after 9 p. m. J. H. CHAMBERS.

WANTED—MEN LOOKING FOR EMPLOYMENT willing to go into the country for fair wages, to call on McINTYRE & CO., 71 South Canal-st.

WANTED—MEN WITH $3 TO $10; ANYONE CAN sell everywhere; pays immensely; call and see. American Novelty Co., 132 South Clark-st., Room 22.

WANTED—ENERGETIC YOUNG MEN, TO WHOM steady employment will be given. Call at or address with stamp 167 South Clark-st., Room 26.

WANTED—AT 600 BLUE ISLAND-AV., 2 GOOD men to work in the barn.

WANTED—MEN THAT CAN RAISE A FEW shillings can make big wages with our quick-selling and money-saving articles. RAY & CO., 164 East Randolph-st., Room 18.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS GERMAN, SWEDE, OR Norwegian girl, for general housework. Small family. Apply at 1280 Indiana-av.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE PERSON FOR general housework, in a family of six—German, Swede, or Norwegian preferred. Must come well recommended. Call at Room 7 McCormick's Block, corner Randolph and Dearborn-sts., between the hours of 10 a. m. and 3 p. m.

WANTED—TWO GOOD SCANDINAVIAN GIRLS for private families. Apply at 446 Wabash-av., up-stairs.

WANTED—A GOOD STEADY GIRL FOR GENeral housework in a small private family. Reference required. Apply at 931 Indiana-av.

WANTED—A GIRL, GERMAN OR SWEDE IN A small family, to do general housework. Apply at 11 Aberdeen-st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT SECOND GIRL; REFerences required. 447 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork in a small private family. 475 West Harrison-st.

WANTED—A GOOD SERVANT GIRL FOR GENeral housework, and who will attend to children. Apply at 607 North Clark-st.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork; must be well recommended. Call at 109 Cottage Grove-av., between 9 and 10.

WANTED—COMPETENT GIRL TO COOK, WASH, and iron; Swede or German. Apply at 55 Twenty-fourth-st.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork in small family. Apply at 244 Walnut-st.

WANTED—A GOOD MEAT AND PASTRY-COOK; also a good kitchen girl. Johnstone House, Madison and Desplaines-sts.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework, must be a good cook, washer, and ironer; reference required. 73 Aberdeen-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork. Call at 28 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—A GERMAN, SWEDE, OR NORwegian girl to do general housework at 1489 Prairie-av., near Thirty-second-st.

WANTED—GIRL, 14 TO 15 YEARS OF AGE, FOR office work. Apply 493 Wabash-av., between 8 and 9 a. m., or 5 and 6 p. m.

WANTED—A GERMAN OR SWEDE GIRL TO GO to Geneva, Ill., for general housework in a small family. Apply to 334 West Washington-st., corner May, Tuesday, 30th, only.

WANTED—AT 107½ NORTH DEARBORN-ST., A good girl; must be a good cook; will pay $4 per week; must have good references.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—A GOOD DRESSMAKER AT 431 STATE-st., up-stairs.

Housekeepers.

WANTED—HOUSEKEEPER—A YOUNG LADY OF refinement and prepossessing appearance as housekeeper in a private family in a small town down East. For further particulars address F 67, Tribune office.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, RESTAURANT ORder cook (female); also, 50 lady canvassers. All parties furnished with first-class help, free of charge, at 190 West Madison-st., third floor. Mrs. POTTER.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A SMART BUSINESS LADY (SINGLE) with $500 to $1,000 to open a ladies' furnishing and millinery store, and take full charge; advertiser will put in $500 to $1,500. Address, with full particulars as to experience, &c., Y 29, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, Etc.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED and competent bookkeeper, with the best of city references. For particulars address G. S. HUBBARD, Esq., 168 Washington-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A THOROUGH AND competent bookkeeper. Address Y 79, Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED brass-moulder. Railroad shop preferred. Address THOMAS ROBERTS, C. & P. R. R. shop, Cleveland, O.

SITUATION WANTED—I WOULD LIKE A REsponsible position in a tin-shop. Thoroughly understand silver-plating. Twenty-five years' experience. Address Z 36, Tribune office.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN AS coachman, or to take care of farm and garden; understands his business; can give security. Address O 25, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, either in a hotel or restaurant, or private family. Call at 79 Butterfield-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO do second-work in a private family. Please call at 138 Taylor-st., near Clinton.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO do second-work or assist in general housework. Apply 454 South Jefferson-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GIRL IN A private family or boarding-house, to cook, wash, and iron; has the best of references. Inquire at 234 South Desplaines-st.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork, second work, or plain cooking. City references. Call for two days at 13 Miller-st.

SITUATION WANTED—FOR A GOOD GERMAN girl in a private family, cooking, washing and ironing. Apply at 446 Wabash-av., up stairs.

Seamstresses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A LADY JUST ARrived from France, as seamstress or teacher of French in a private family; is willing to make herself useful. Best of references given. Address Room 4 Kuhn's Hotel, 145 and 147 Dearborn-st.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—AS HOUSEKEEPER. APply at 100 West Jackson-st., for 3 days.

Employment Agencies.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES IN WANT OF good Scandinavian and German help can be supplied at Mrs. DUSKE'S office, 80 Milwaukee-av.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATIONS WANTED—ANY ONE WHO WISH for female help of any nation in private or boarding-houses, by order, supplied by Mrs. REESE, 329 State-st.

SEWING MACHINES.

TWO IMPROVED FAMILY AND ONE MEDIUM Singer machines; also, two Grover & Baker, improved, for sale very cheap. 125 Clark-st., Room 2.

WANTED—SINGER FAMILY SEWING MAchines, new or old. Address A. W. PERCY & CO., 84 and 86 State-st., Chicago, giving numbers and what price.

WILLCOX & GIBBS, THE BEST FAMILY SEWING machine. Thread, needles, oil and repairing. Willcox & Gibbs S. M. Co., corner Wabash-av. and Adams-st.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—ONE SECOND-HAND DOUBLE-CYLinder matching and grooving machine. Inquire of T. W. HARVEY & CO., corner Morgan and Twenty-second-sts.

WANTED—A GOOD SECOND-HAND PORTABLE engine, from 15 to 25-horse power. Address WALKER, 203 West Madison-st., for one day.

THE VIRGINIUS.

(Continued from the First Page.)

policy of the United States against the right of search. Spain will probably insist that, without the privilege on their part to exercise that right, it is possible that filibustering expeditions may sail from ports of the United States to her great disadvantage and injury. The United States will maintain that unless a belligerent condition exists by the recognition of the Spanish Government, no authority to interfere with the sailing of vessels carrying the American flag can possibly be recognized, and that when such recognition of belligerency does exist, if the right of search is exercised it must be at the risk of assuming grave consequences by the Government which exercises it.

Notwithstanding the denial of the Secretary, in the foregoing, that a demand from Spain for a return of the Virginius is anticipated, there are good reasons for believing that such demand will be made, as stated in your dispatches last night.

[To the Associated Press.]

THE VIRGINIUS PRISONERS.

NEW YORK, Dec. 29.—The Navy Department here was visited this morning by a large number of persons who were anxious to board the Juniata and see the surviving prisoners of the Virginius. Among the applicants were numerous Cubans, but all made the attempt in vain, Admiral Rowan having issued orders that no one, except authorized by United States officers, should be allowed either to board or leave the vessel. An unusual strictness was also observed in the requirement of passes to visit the Navy Yard, as no one was permitted to approach the docks without a pass from Capt. Chandler. Many passes were applied for and issued, as most of the visitors, when denied permission to board the Juniata, wished at least to see the vessel.

SICKNESS.

Twelve of the Virginius passengers were so prostrated by disease, the result of their ill-usage, as to require their immediate removal to Marine Hospital.

MEMORIAL TO THE PRESIDENT.

The survivors of the crew and passengers of the Virginius have forwarded a memorial to President Grant expressing their heartfelt and grateful thanks for the energetic measures taken for their timely rescue and delivery from death or a sentence to a chain-gang or a Spanish prison. Grateful mention is also made of Commander Braine.

THE OWNER OF THE VIRGINIUS HAS HIS SAY.

John F. Patterson, of this city, has sent a letter to Secretary Fish, dated 26th inst. declaring that he is the registered owner of the steamer Virginius. He protests against the opinion of the Attorney-General by which he and his vessel were condemned on ex parte testimony, furnished by Spain. He states that the Solicitor of the Treasury gave him a bill of sale of the steamer; thereupon he (Patterson) truly swore that he was the owner, and the Government gave her an American register, which has ever since protected her. Any testimony charging perjury on his part is false. He has hitherto kept silence by advice of counsel, and because he has not been notified or called upon by the Government to testify or defend himself in relation to the matter. He requests that a copy of the evidence upon which the Virginius and he were condemned by the Attorney-General be sent him, and that he be notified of the time and place for examination of any other witnesses. A copy of the letter has also been sent to the Attorney-General.

THE INVESTIGATION.

It has been ascertained from an official source that the Virginius will be seized by the Collector of the Port and libeled by the District Attorney in accordance with instructions. If, on the judicial investigation, it shall be shown that the vessel had a register obtained by fraudulent means, she will be sold and the proceeds of the sale will be paid to the United States. Spain can make a claim to the vessel, but, if she should, it is positively certain that our Government would not entertain such a claim.

THE INVESTIGATION CONCLUDED.

The United States District-Attorney concluded the investigation of the Virginius' prisoners this afternoon, and they were landed and taken in charge by representatives of the Cuban Junta.

THE VIRGINIUS MISSING.

The United States schooner Ossipee arrived here without the Virginius. It is rumored that the Virginius sunk.

LATER.

QUARANTINE LANDING, STATEN ISLAND, Dec. 30—1 a. m.—The United States steamer Ossipee passed quarantine about 11 p. m., followed by the revenue-cutter Grant. She did not stop in quarantine and could not be boarded. She did not have the Virginius in tow.

LATEST.

NEW YORK, Dec 29.—The *Tribune* says no tidings can be obtained concerning the Virginius. The vessel can hardly have been left in the lower bay, since the tide is in every way most favorable to towing her in. It seems to be the general opinion here that the Virginius was either cast adrift or accidentally separated from the Ossipee during the terrible storms of the 28th inst., along the coast. All recent reports have represented her as being in a leaky and generally disabled condition. Experienced mariners express it as their opinion that she would hardly be able to withstand the recent gales, which all incoming vessels have reported. Nothing definite could be learned, however, at the hour of going to press.

THE REPORTED SPANISH CLAIM.

The report that the Spanish Government requires of the United States the restoration of the Virginius, and the payment of the indemnity, is not believed in official quarters, no authentic information having been received here to that effect, and besides, such a recognition would be contrary to the terms of the protocol between the two nations. The reference of Spanish affidavits and other papers by the President to the Attorney-General was known only to those present and to Secretary Fish, the matter having been kept perfectly secret until the opinion of the Attorney-General was delivered to the last named gentleman on the day of its date, namely, the 17th inst. The first intimation of such opinion was furnished the press four days later, and the full text was obtained the next day from the Department of Justice.

CANADIAN SHIP CANAL.

Public Meeting in Toronto to Consider the Feasibility of Constructing the Huron & Ontario Ship Canal—The Project Heartily Commended.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TORONTO, Ont., Dec. 29.—At a public meeting held in this city, presided over by the Mayor, the scheme of F. C. Capreol for the construction of the Huron & Ontario Ship Canal was discussed fully.

It was shown that the Toronto City Council indorsed the project; that every Committee appointed by the Dominion or Provincial Parliaments to examine the scheme had advised the Government to take it up; that, as a public work, it would be less difficult of construction than many works completed,—as, for instance, the Hoosac Tunnel and the Mount Cenis Railway. It was also shown that the length of the Canal would not exceed sixty miles; that it would save 500 miles distance between Chicago and Quebec as compared with the present route through the Welland Canal, and some 800 miles in the trip

FROM CHICAGO TO LIVERPOOL

as compared with the present route. The voyage from Chicago to New York via the Erie Canal occupies just about the same time as the promoters of this scheme claim would be required from Chicago to Liverpool. It is proposed to raise money for the work by obtaining land-grants from the Government. About 50,000 men would, by computation, be required for five years to complete the work.

DELEGATES TO THE WASHINGTON CONVENTION.

The City Council is to be requested to send three delegates to the Washington Convention on Jan. 14, to urge this scheme upon their notice. It was also decided to solicit other cities to do likewise.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED.

Among others, the following resolution was carried:

WHEREAS, The growing requirements of the West, and not only of the vast rich portions of the Western States, but also of our own great Northwest territory, imperatively demand that the route to the Atlantic should be shortened and improved; and

WHEREAS, The route of the Huron & Ontario Ship Canal presents the most feasible and shortest route by water practically to meet this object; be it, therefore,

Resolved, That this meeting sees in the construction of the Huron & Ontario Ship Canal a solution of that vexed question now agitating the producers of the West and Northwest, and which project will give a mighty impetus to the power and greatness of this Dominion.

ST. JOE (MO.) BUSINESS PROSPECTS.

Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Dec. 29.—There seems to be a common impression among dealers here that there will be a stagnation in business after the 1st of January, and yet we can hardly believe this will be the case. During the fall months people bought very sparingly. The panic was the cause, and frightened every one. There was a general hedging in the hog market, which did not fairly open until in December, and even then it opened under circumstances widely different from previous years, many of the sales being made partly on ninety days' time. It may be safely affirmed that one-half the hog money is not in circulation yet. The wheat market was at a dead standstill until within the last three weeks, and not one-fourth of the wheat crop of the West has yet found its way to the market. The same may be said of almost every other kind of produce. The banks were closed for some weeks so far as discounts were concerned, and there was virtually no market for anything. Things have changed, however, and yet it will take full sixty days to feel the full effects of this change.

CRIME.

Capture of a Number of the Joliet Jail Breakers.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PEORIA, Ill., Dec. 24.—Owing to unremitting and vigilant search of the Sheriff and his assistants seven of the prisoners that escaped from jail on Saturday evening have been captured, and the officers are in close pursuit of the remaining six, and strong prospects of catching them. Hodgins, the most notorious of the gang, was picked up this evening in lower Peoria, where he has been concealed since he made his escape. Rene Christian, another desperate fellow, was captured this afternoon. Those out are mostly minor criminals, with the exception of Ward, who was under sentence to the Penetentiary for stealing. Great credit is due the officers for their speedy arrests.

Charged With Issuing Fraudulent Insurance Policies.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OSHKOSH, Wis., Dec. 29.—An insurance agent named George R. Snelling, recently from Terre Haute, Ind., where he claimed to have been Assistant Superintendent of the C. & T. H. Railroad, has been defrauding the people of this community, and has disappeared. He has been acting as agent of the Protection Life Insurance Company, of Chicago, and had issued a large number of fraudulent applications, pocketed the money, and left. It is supposed that he went to Delaware

The Rice Scandal at Lansing, Mich.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LANSING, Mich., Dec. 29.—Mr. Rice, since his imprisonment, has made a full confession. His paramour, Mrs. Nichols, has been arrested on complaint of Mrs. Rice, and is now confined in the Ingham County Jail.

Burglary in Toledo, Ohio.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Dec. 29.—The lodging-room of R. J. Wallace, on Summit street, was entered by burglars this evening, who succeeded in carrying off money, jewelry, and silverware to the amount of $2,000.

New York Criminal Matters.

NEW YORK, Dec. 29.—The Court of Oyer and Terminer was crowded to-day in expectation that the contempt case of Sheriff Brennan in permitting the escape of Harry Genet would proceed. A postponement, however, was granted till Monday next.

Centre street was crowded to-day by idle and envious people, who gathered to witness the march to the Tombs Police Court, from police headquarters, of the 250 men and women, boys and girls, who were arrested last evening while dancing in the Union Assembly Rooms. As the prison-pens of the Court were not intended for so many persons, the Magistrate sent for the Warden of the Tombs, and, on being informed by that official that he had accommodations for the crowd, all were sent to prison pending the investigation of the several cases.

The trial of Maggie Jourdan, for aiding in the escape of Sharkey, the convicted murderer, from the Tombs, was begun to-day in the Court of General Sessions.

The trial of ex-Senator William M. Graham, late President of the Walkill National Bank, charged with embezzling $400,000 of the funds of the bank, was commenced this afternoon in the United States Court, before Judge Benedict. The jury was obtained, and the court adjourned until to-morrow.

The accounts of the Brooklyn Street Commissioner are reported $55,000 short.

Shot His Wife by Mistake.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—To-night three roughs entered the restaurant of Wm. Hile, a German, on Delaware avenue, and asked for drinks. Being refused, they assaulted and beat the wife of Hile. In response to her cries for help, Hile entered the bar-room with a double-barreled shot-gun, one load of which he discharged. The contents struck his wife in the back of the head, instantly killing her. The roughs then fled, pursued by Hile, who fired the other load, wounding one of them in the shoulder. Hile then went to the station-house and gave himself up. The three roughs were arrested.

Prize-Fighters Held to Answer.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 29.—At Lynn, this morning, John Conlan and Thomas Gateley, principals in the late prize-fight at Saugus, were held each in $5,000 to appear on Thursday morning next for examination. Eighteen abettors of the fight waived an examination, and were held in $500 each for their appearance at the next term of the Superior Court. Gateley was further held in $500 to answer on Thursday to the charge of keeping a disorderly house.

Two Farmers Swindled.

DES MOINES, Ia., Dec. 29.—Swindling peddlers are going about the State selling goods to farmers, taking notes in payment. A lot of these goods, which cost a note for $150, was appraised by city merchants here, on Saturday, at $90, at retail prices.

Murder at Narrows Station, Ind.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., Dec. 29.—Evidence is discovered at Narrows Station, on the Elizabethtown & Paducah Railroad, that Nathan Marx, of this city, was murdered there. A man named Sullivan is on trial at Smithland for the murder.

Indian Mail Robbers.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Dec. 29.—A United States Marshal passed through here to-day with five Pueblo Indians, convicted of robbing the United States mail, and sentenced to punishment in the Missouri State Prison.

A Nebraska Sheriff Indicted for Murder.

OMAHA, Neb., Dec 29.—Sheriff Ellis, of Cheyenne County, Neb., has been indicted for murder.

A Cincinnati Murderer Denied a New Trial.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 29.—The motion for a new trial in the case of Stephen Hood, convicted of murder in the first degree, was to-day overruled, and the prisoner remanded for sentence.

PERSONAL.

OMAHA, Dec. 29.—The Hon. Rollin C. Smith, of this city, one of the oldest and most respected citizens of Nebraska, received a probably fatal stroke of paralysis this morning. He went to his office in his usual state of health, but was stricken down soon after. He was conveyed to his residence, where he now lies in a dying condition.

NEW YORK, Dec. 29.—John E. Owens, the comedian, is recovering.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—Gen. Sweet, the Deputy Commissioner of Internal Revenue, is dangerously ill of pneumonia.

SUICIDE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

AURORA, Ill., Dec. 29.—An unknown man was found this morning hanging to the rafters of an unoccupied house in the big woods east of Lund's Station, on the property owned by Mr. Hill. An examination showed that the neck was dislocated. There was nothing by which to identify the deceased. He was well dressed, and had on a cap and pair of new boots. His age is thought to be about 45 years. He had sandy hair and whiskers.

ROCKFORD ENTERPRISE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ROCKFORD, Ill., Dec. 29.—Mr. Davis, of Beloit, has decided to establish in this city a large factory for the making of barrels, boxes, and casks out of compressed paper. The shop will be in active operation by March 1, 1874.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.

NEW YORK, Dec. 29.—Arrived—Steamship Great Western, from Bristol.

LONDON, Dec. 29.—Steamships, Russia, Greece, and Thuringia have arrived out.

THE KANSAS CITY LIVE-STOCK MARKET.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Dec. 29.—CATTLE—Market dull; little doing; offerings mostly of Texan stock cattle. The demand for good grades is improved; corn-fed Texan steers, $2.40@3.15; do cows, $1.90@2.25; wintered Texan steers, fat, $2.00@2.15; fresh Texan steers, thin, $1.10@1.65.

HOGS—Receipts, 1,280 head; buyers held off to-day, and sellers finally conceded a decline. Sales during the day were at $4.60@4.75; some extra good lots sold at $1.80.

WASHINGTON.

Caleb Cushing's Nomination Sure of Confirmation.

He Will Leave for Madrid Next Month.

His Opinions on the Virginius Complication.

Senator Edmunds to Be Held Responsible for the Rejection of the Williams Nomination.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

UNDERGROUND TELEGRAPHS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 29.—Adolph Chess, a member of the Board of Public Works, publishes an elaborate article in the *Star* this evening showing the utility of running telegraph lines under ground instead of as at present,—upon poles,—whereby they are subjected to atmospheric influences, which often renders them inefficient. The letter is called forth by a proposition to light the street-lamps by electricity, an experimental line having been successfully put in operation on K street, in this city. Mr. Chess shows that it would be much better in the limits of cities to have all telegraph wires under ground, thus avoiding the disfiguring of the streets caused by the long lines of poles. He states that for many years wires have been laid under ground in and between many European cities and the German fortresses along the Rhine, and that cables which were laid twenty years ago in Cologne have been taken up and found in good order. He suggests that, instead of buying up existing aerial lines, the Government would better take this predestined telegraph of the future in hand, and establish under-ground lines between the principal cities of the country, as well as along the air-line railroads, commencing with a moderate appropriation to finish the section between Washington and Boston.

The blessed Board, it is presumed, will presently ask Congress for a few millions to aid them in establishing an electric apparatus for lighting street-lamps, and to pay for putting all the wires in the city under ground, in order that the beauty of the streets of the most magnificent Capital in the world may not be disfigured by long rows of beastly poles. As this kind of telegraphic apparatus is much more costly than the one at present in use, we may confidently look for a letter from Creswell adopting the recommendation that the Government shall build "the predestined telegraph of the future," instead of his old scheme for buying up existing lines.

CALEB CUSHING'S OWN STATUS.

The records at the Executive office in which is entered the appointment of Caleb Cushing to be Minister to Spain credit that gentleman to Virginia, although he was born in Massachusetts, and has been generally believed to be a citizen of that State. He is, however, the owner of a small farm in Virginia, not far from this city, and is said to have voted there last fall for Grant. On the supposition that Cushing was a Democrat, there has been a great deal of gushing over his appointment to Spain, which would seem to have been untimely.

CALEB CUSHING'S MISSION.

The Hon. Caleb Cushing will, it is understood, be ready in about three weeks, if necessary, to sail for Europe to assume his new position as Minister to Spain. He will be promptly confirmed by the Senate, without even referring the nomination to the Foreign Relations Committee. Mr. Cushing's friends say he was greatly surprised when, by request, he called upon the President and received from Gen. Grant's own lips the offer of the Spanish Mission. He did not express a desire to be sent abroad, but gladly accepted the proffered honor, because he greatly admires the Spanish people, whom he rates above all other European nationalities, and wishes again to mingle with and more thoroughly cultivate them than he had heretofore been able to do. He speaks Spanish fluently; and, as stated to-night by a prominent Senator who is an intimate personal friend of Mr. Cushing, he will doubtless be well and cordially received by the Spanish people, who will quite naturally have warm affection for him when it becomes known that he in turn entertains the highest regard for them. He will stand in the attitude of a peacemaker, and it is predicted that, with the exception of general suggestions regarding the Virginius complications, Mr. Cushing will be allowed to pursue his own course as Minister. President Grant nominated Mr. Cushing without conferring with Secretary Fish.

EDMUNDS AND THE CHIEF-JUSTICESHIP ROW.

Senator Edmunds is blamed by the President with the most of the disgraceful delay in the confirmation of Williams. Grant has fastened upon him as the guilty one, without taking time to consider that possibly Edmunds is a representative of quite a number of other of the "loyal" and "ultra-loyal." Edmunds was by no means the first Senator to lift his voice against the confirmation, but he is the Chairman of that pestiferous Judiciary Committee, which, with inquiring turn of mind, has gone about raking up reasons why the distinguished Oregonian is not only unfit to be Chief-Justice, but also to be Attorney-General, or to hold any other office in the gift of the Executive or the people. Being such Chairman, Edmunds is held responsible for all this untoward conduct. Under the circumstances, of course, it becomes the President's painful duty to make an awful example of this person, which it is understood he will proceed at once to do. Senator Edmunds has conducted himself as no true Republican Senator ought, and he will be made to feel the weight of the displeasure of the White-House manager of the party.

THE HON. SAMUEL HOOPER.

There seems to be no good foundation for the published report that the Hon. Samuel Hooper is about to resign his seat in Congress from the Fourth Massachusetts District. He has not indicated such a purpose to his intimate friends here, and none of the latter believe that he will soon retire. It is expected that Mr. Hooper may withdraw from private life after the expiration of his present term. He is known to feel quite keenly the marked disparagement of him by Speaker Blaine in the make-up of the House Committees, especially in the recent instance. Mr. Hooper was left off the Ways and Means Committee in the last House, and he felt hurt about that, because the work of that Committee was agreeable and satisfactory to him. In this Congress he is deprived of his next choice by being cut off from the Banking and Currency Committee, of which he was Chairman in the last Congress, to make way for the lank Tennessee statesman and newly-discovered financier, Horace Maynard. If Mr. Hooper retires before his term expires, it will not be so much on account of inability resulting from old age as because his feelings have been wounded by repeated slights, and that he believes his usefulness has thereby been seriously impaired. The report that was given out at the time, to the effect that Mr. Hooper requested that he be not again placed on the Banking and Currency Committee, is now pronounced untrue.

THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL DISPIRITED.

Attorney-General Williams has grown quite low-spirited in the last day or two. He fears that he will not be confirmed, and he feels his anticipated defeat keenly, because it will come from his old friends and associates in the Senate. Williams is sensitive, and consequently cannot avoid contrasting the course adopted by the Senate in his case with that which was taken when Mr. Chase was nominated and instantly confirmed. The delay means nothing more nor less than that he has not the confidence of men who, from having served with him and been thrown into intimate relations with him for a long time, ought to know and be able to judge him,—that these men feel that there is good reason why he should not be Chief Justice. Among those of his old associates in the Senate who knew him best, and who had regard for him, the opinion has been uttered to-day that he ought to insist that his name is withdrawn; that he ought to appreciate the delicate position in which they are placed, and end it by refusing any longer to be a candidate for their action. He made many warm friends in the Senate, and they are not now inclined to go against him, but at the same time they do not feel that they can conscientiously vote to confirm him in the office, in view of the revelations that have been made as to the expenditure by him of the contingent fund placed in his hands for public, and clearly not his personal use. They do not look upon this as a mistake which a man who is rigidly honest could make. That Mr. Williams and the President persist in their demand that the confirmation shall be made under the circumstances, does not speak well for their interpretation of the rules of strict honesty, such as should obtain in both public and private life.

[To the Associated Press.]

APPOINTMENTS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 29.—John W. Hood has been appointed Gauger for the First District of Illinois; James E. Burton, Gauger for the Sixth District of Indiana; John M. Youndt, Storekeeper for the Eighth District of Indiana; and James M. Bradley, Charles C. Walker, and Theodore D. Hays, Storekeepers for the Fifth District of Kentucky.

FRENCH VICE-CONSUL FOR CHICAGO.

The President has recognized Edmond Carey as Vice-Consular Agent of France at Chicago.

CORRECTION.

It was incorrectly stated in last night's dispatches that Assistant Attorney-General Hill was before the Committee on the Judiciary in connection with the nomination of George H. Williams to be Chief Justice. Hill had no communication whatever with the Committee on that subject.

A BIG RAILROAD PROJECT.

A New York company, owning valid State charters, under which a direct railroad has been located from New York City to Omaha, has requested the House Committee on Railroads to recommend a bill granting them a national charter over the same line. The road runs through Illinois on the charter of the Muscatine, Kewanee & Great Eastern Railroad. The Company ask for a subsidy of $22,000 per mile, in guaranty of the bonds, and the importation, free of duty, of all the iron and steel necessary for its construction. The Committee will not report in favor of the subsidy. They will probably report the bill for the general Inter-State Incorporation law, which was introduced by Mr. McCrary, of Iowa.

FOREIGN MAIL TRANSPORTATION.

Under the new system of selecting steamers to carry the European mails the Postmaster-General has designated twenty-four steamers belonging to different lines to carry the mails during January. This gives twenty-four mails, there being two mails every Saturday. The days of sailing will be Jan. 1, 3, 6, 7, 8, 10, 13, 14, 15, 17, 20, 21, 22, 24, 27, 28, 29, and 31.

POLITICAL DISABILITIES REMOVED.

The President has approved the bill removing the political disabilities of E. J. Harvie, Thomas S. Bocock, and Daniel Trigg, of Virginia, and John H. Reagan, of Texas.

INTERNAL REVENUE PROSPECTS.

Washington (Dec. 26) Dispatch to the New York Tribune.

In examining the question whether any necessity for imposing additional taxation really exists, Mr. Wilson, of Indiana, called upon the Commissioner of Internal Revenue for a statement showing the effect of the panic upon the revenues, and in reply received the following letter:

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17, 1873.

SIR: I reply to your verbal request for a statement of the receipts of internal revenue for so much of the current fiscal year as has already elapsed, and for my estimate of the effect of the recent financial crisis in diminishing revenue, that the aggregate certificate deposit received at this office from July 1, 1873, to date, is as follows:

For July, $8,821,018; August, $8,525,289; September, $8,824,671; October, $6,909,461; November, $6,734,050; first sixteen days in December, $4,141,968.

A glance at the above statement will show that there was a falling off of about $2,000,000 per month in the receipts for October and November, as compared with those for July, August, and September. Stated precisely, the average receipts per month for the first quarter of the current fiscal year were $8,728,659; for October and November, $6,821,255—being a difference of $1,924.04. The income tax having been repealed, a great part of which was formerly collected during the first quarter of the fiscal year, and the special taxes due May 1 having been mostly collected for the current year in May and June, instead of July and August as heretofore, I see no reason why the average receipts for July, August, and September should have been greater than the average receipts for October and November, except the financial depression referred to. It is evident that the receipts for October and November were nearly $4,000,000 less than they would have been but for the disturbance in financial affairs. The receipts for the first sixteen days of the current month were $4,141,988, against $4,683,420 for the corresponding period in the last fiscal year. Should the receipts for the remainder of this month bear the same proportion to the receipts for the first sixteen days as did the receipts from Dec. 18 to Dec. 31, 1872, to the receipts for the first sixteen days of that month, the entire receipts of the current month would be $7,020,300. This would seem to show that the worst of the financial trouble is over, so far as it affects internal revenue, and that soon receipts will reach their former average. Had there been no disturbance in monetary affairs there is little doubt that the aggregate receipts for the current fiscal year would have reached $105,000,000. How much they will fall below this under existing laws will of course depend upon the duration and extent of the stringency in the money market. Very respectfully, J. W. DOUGLASS.

Steamship-Men Before the Postmaster-General—Humors of the Ocean Mail-Service—The Atlantic Nomenclature.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24, 1873.

Last Saturday I went, with Mr. Copeland, of the New York *Journal of Commerce*, to the Post-Office Department, to see the assembled representatives of

THE OCEAN-STEAMSHIP LINES

before Mr. Creswell, soliciting the award of mail-contracts. It seems that the whole mail-service between America and Europe, both ways, is paid, in round numbers, $1,500,000, of which we pay about one-third only. The steamship-men allege that there is no profit in the business, but that to be a United States mail-ship gives prestige to the company receiving the contract, and it brings patronage in both freights and passengers.

CRESWELL

sat in his small, square office, behind his desk, regarded from above by the portraits of all his predecessors in the Post-Office Department, which he has collected, and properly; for these great Departments should carry their own art and literature along with them, and, like a printing instrument, record the message which passes on.

The Postmaster-General is a man of industry, ambition, and good citizen parts. He has done one thing which got him the gratitude of the country and the reproach of Congress, viz.: carried the abolition of the franking privilege. I never had a good opportunity before to see him under official pressure and on official good behavior; and, on the whole, I was satisfied that he had some girth, stature, and management. It was strange to see him sitting there, in the presence of the representatives of about sixty steamships, which cost an average sum of $500,000 apiece, and yet not one ship carried the colors of his nation. Take the whole fleet represented, which, of course, represents the bulk of the first-class steam-tonnage of the world, and it has not cost as much as two monthly payments of the present expenses of the United States. Mr. Creswell represented a vast interior,—shipless, cleared from the sea, with a naval history, splendid but dead, behind him, and nothing to fringe our enormous extent of coast but a few coasters and colliers, which would be driven away to-morrow but for the absolute monopoly of the coastwise trade, according to law, by Americans.

THE STEAMSHIP PEOPLE,

scattered around in chairs, were almost all English and Germans. They represent probably a dozen lines. The only American was Mr. Guion, who represents what is called the Williams & Guion Line, most of the stock of which is owned by Americans, while the ships are of foreign build and fly the red cross. Williams, of this line, has been here a good deal, as his share of the mail-service amounts to $70,000 per annum; and I have understood him to say that, on selfish considerations, he is both opposed to American navigators being allowed to register foreign-built ships, and to have them carry the American flag. The English flag is good enough for him, although an American. Such is commercial patriotism in the year of High Protection.

The fight of the day was manifestly to come off between James W. Girard, counsel for the Inman Line, and Edwards Pierrepont, advocate for the White Star Line. All the other steamship-men expected this, and sat back until it should be over.

A NAVAL ENGAGEMENT

is a rare thing nowadays, and it was with relief that we saw Mr. Pierrepont take down his spars, sling up his nettings, clear the deck, and grow bolder than usual; while Mr. Girard hitched up his trowsers, rolled his tobacco-quid back into his cheek, and looked as if he could lead off at a sailor's hornpipe at instant notice. Beside Girard sat the young Englishman who represents the Dales and Inmans,—a very thin young man, with an honest John-Bull look. Besides Pierrepont was Sparks, the White Star agent, another Englishman, of more aplomb, suavity, and address, but built a good deal like a short brig, and as yellow as a Skye-terrier with a boiled skin.

The amount of obtuseness that these Englishmen could assume when the argument became close was remarkable to see. Their American lawyers were natty, glib, self-sufficient men, nervous, and apparently lacking powers of ballast. They were like our inventions, which run ever so fast and chirpingly, and weigh little. Both lawyers have had considerable record. Pierrepont stood up in a group with Bill Tweed and Sweeny, when they were all Tammany Sachems, and had his portrait taken in Tammany regalia. He prosecuted John Surratt, and is reported to have nearly succeeded Hamilton Fish as Secretary of State.

Girard began in favor of the Inman Line, and showed that it had more ships in reserve than the White Star Line; sailed by a more legitimate if somewhat longer parallel; showed equal speed, if less haste; was "patriotic," being English, to America,—having once disobeyed the home laws and carried arms for us; and could have had as many mercantile signatures to its petition for the mails as the White Star Company, had it put forth the necessary "shoe-leather."

Then arose Pierrepont, dyed, grandiose, multum in parvo, and fond of the sound of his somewhat cracked voice, which seemed to me to have been bestowed in New England and finished off in the Southern States. He brutalized things immediately. "Where are the original signatures to your application?" he said. "Word of honor won't do. You don't possess them!"

Here there was a great moral superiority in Pierrepont. He loomed, so to speak. The other side was disconcerted, as their paper of signatures was not to be found.

"Show me one signature of responsible bankers, such as I have read on our paper," cried Pierrepont. "*But ONE!*"

Just at this time, however, the paper was found, and, upon comparing the signatures, it was seen that such aristocratic houses as Brown Brothers, Drexel & Morgan, and Duncan & Sherman had willingly signed the application of both parties for the same contract,—insisting, as they did so, that, unless each company got it, great loss would ensue to the public interest. The moral grandeur of Mr. Pierrepont's challenge suffered some collapse here. "You see," said Girard, "that they want everybody to be pleased." "Certainly," said Mr. Creswell, "there is no force in all those signatures, as the Department, in giving out a mail-contract, becomes its own merchant."

THE RIVALS.

There was a great deal more of this sort of argument, and Pierrepont read from the proceedings of Parliamentary Committees to show that the Inman Company had disdained our mails until the White Star Line applied for them. The upshot of the matter was, that the White Star Company showed the quickest logs in the marine service, taken in the aggregate; while the Inman Line promised great performances for two new ships which they had launched. It seemed to be apparent that there was a general feeling of jealousy against the newcomers who had snatched the mails from the older companies, and, with costly ships and improved machinery, had compelled a general re-equipment of the passenger marine service.

THE WHITE STAR COMPANY

would have forced first-class passage-rates on every line, including the Cunard, down to $100 American currency but for the loss of the Atlantic, which failed to give some confirmation to the ingenious theory that the Star vessels were built too long, and would break in two. The Inman Company had hardly got this legend into good shape when they lost a ship of their own. Next, the French Line—which always struck me as manned with waiters and pastry-cooks instead of seamen, and in which I crossed on one occasion, and heard a remarkable amount of conversation between the riggers in the shrouds and the officers on the bridge—completed the misfortunes of the fear by crossing the bows of a brig, and making the night and the sea frightened at the superior mercilessness of man.

THE GERMAN SHIPPING AGENTS

at this conference showed more diplomatic ability than the less manageable Englishmen. Schwab, of the Bremen Line, made a better argument than either of the lawyers. He speaks English with elegance, but without fluency, so that he is unusually impressive. He showed that this line had never failed to dispatch its steamers at the designated hour, and had never lost a life. Another German represented the new Eagle Line, in which the steamers have a literary nomenclature and are called for the German poets. The Hamburg-American Company, which has the Eagle Line for its competitor, also wanted to land the English mail at Plymouth. Young Francklin, of the Cunard family, said a few words in favor of that great Company.

The Postmaster-General announced his decision to be, that he should send the mails by ships, and not by companies, so as to insure speed, security, and fidelity, and rule the mere tubs and tenders out of the mail-service, no matter what line owned them.

THE STEAM SHIPPING

on the North Atlantic has probably reached the highest perfection as to the comfort of the vessels, and their speed, size, and number; there are at present a Scotch Line; a Welsh Line; a Prussian Line for the Baltic; a Belgic Line; a French Line; double service to Hamburg and Bremen; quintuple service to Queenstown and Liverpool; service to London, Plymouth, Southampton, and Londonderry. All the above are from New York alone. There is semi-weekly service from Montreal, which, in winter, is shifted to Portland, Me.; semi-monthly service from Philadelphia to Liverpool by one line, and weekly by another; two lines run from Baltimore to Bremen and Liverpool. In all this fleet, which probably numbers about seven-score first-class ships, worth, perhaps, $60,000,000, there are but two ships under American colors. Our service on the Pacific has been indescribably humiliated by the corruptions attending the procurement of a subsidy from Congress, by disasters to the ships, and by the unscrupulous and ruinous speculations of Stockwell and others in Pacific Mail stock. The Brazil Line, of three ships, is better known when its Commodores poke around Congress for subsidy than when they put to sea. Hereafter we are to have steamship-service from New Orleans to Vera Cruz, and, as the new railroad is opened thence to Mexico, you can go at present from Chicago to the City of Mexico in about one week. GATH.

An Outrage in Minnesota.

From the St. Paul Pioneer.

Eleven poor struggling Swedes, settled upon the prairies some two hundred miles from St. Paul, were recently dragged from their homes for the enormous alleged offense of cutting a few brush on public lands, to keep their families from perishing of cold. On examination they were discharged, and turned penniless into the streets to make their way home as best they could, without even apology,—much less reparation. A few days previous to this grand spasm of official virtue, a pine land ring, involving hundreds of thousands of acres which belonged to Indians, went through the farce of investigating themselves. The guilty operators, after whitewashing each other, were feasted, toasted, dined, and wined, and finally went off with flying colors at public expense. It is a shocking crime for a few wretched and suffering pioneers to cut a little wood to keep from freezing, but the sum of virtue to swindle the State and its Indian tribes out of countless millions of feet of forest timber.

From the St. Paul Dispatch.

The more the outrage is investigated the more diabolical becomes the offense perpetrated by the gallant Gen. McLaren in his mad search for fees. The eleven poor victims were found away from home, some of them without their coats. Their teams were left standing in their tracks; they were not allowed to return home to notify their families or obtain clothing, but were hastened off to St. Paul and lodged in jail to be discharged after the gallant Gen. McLaren had secured his fees. These poor men left their sod caves in the morning to secure a little firewood to save the lives of themselves and families. Some of them left their little ones mortally ill, and none of them left their caves supplied with the necessaries of life. Imagine the agony of those women and children in their living tombs when night came on and no husband and father appeared. How this agony was increased as day after day wore on and still no tidings of the missing ones and no means of subsistence at hand. These poor people, ignorant of our language, had come to a supposed land of freedom to earn a livelihood. When emigration circulars and books were given them in their native tongues there was no mention made of fees for the gallant Gen. McLaren, otherwise these sufferers in their sod caves might have surmised what had become of their protectors. This suddenly enforced absence was of over a week's duration, and it is doubtful whether they will reach home before to-morrow evening. And the gallant Gen. McLaren (after the *Dispatch* expose) contributed *twenty dollars* out of his fees to aid them on their way, leaving them to walk *seventy miles*. What a "Merry Christmas" it must have been yesterday in those sod caves, with the agony of suspense relative to what had befallen the absent loved ones. Death may have invaded their desolate caves, and certainly pinching cold and hunger had been with them. But amid all this desolation they could have a "Merry Christmas" in the consoling reflection that the gallant Gen. McLaren had secured his fees.

CASUALTIES.

Loss of an English Steamer with Twenty-three Lives.

Minor Casualties Reported Yesterday.

Loss of an English Steamer with Twenty-Two Lives.

NEW YORK, Dec. 29.—Foreign papers contain telegrams from Corunna and Gibraltar, announcing the total loss of the steamer Becklow, of Newcastle, England,—one man only, out of a crew of twenty-three, having been saved.

A Hunter Burned to Death.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

QUINCY, Ill., Dec. 29.—Philip Kunkel, an old resident of this city, started alone on a hunt on Friday last. His body was found yesterday afternoon on Lone Tree Prairie, some miles from town, lying beside a deserted log hut, the lower portion burned black. He had built a fire, and, lying down for the night, his clothing became ignited, and he was burned to death. He leaves a wife and three little children.

A Clergyman Run Over and Killed by a Train.

BANGOR, Me., Dec. 29.—The Rev. Peter Keog, pastor of the Presbyterian church at St. Andrews, N. B., fainted and fell in front of a train on the New Brunswick & Canada Railway, at McAdam Junction, this afternoon, and his head was completely severed from the body.

FOREIGN.

SPAIN.

MADRID, Dec. 29.—It is believed that Castelar will have a majority in the Cortes, and this is insured to him by the support of Figueras.

The *Impartial* says the insurgents of Cartagena are preparing to fly from the city, and are getting a fleet of vessels ready for that purpose.

Reports have been telegraphed from Bayonne that the troops in Biscay, under command of Gen. Lowe had pronounced in favor of Alphonso. They are officially declared to be without foundation.

Herald Special.

MADRID, Dec. 29.—The Cortes will meet Jan. 2, when Serrano will be placed at the head of Spanish affairs. England, France, Prussia, and Italy are pledged to recognize Serrano as President on the same basis as they have recognized the President of the French Republic. Minister Lagard has the papers all ready to seize the opportune moment for recognition. This news was kept secret, but is positive. If the "Reds" rise to oppose recognition, the powers are expected to intervene in this matter, as well as in the Carlist war

GERMANY.

LONDON, Dec. 30.—A special to the *Daily Telegraph* from Berlin says the project to make the Crown Prince Frederick William Regent has been abandoned in consequence of the improvement in the health of the Emperor William.

CHINA.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 29.—The Department of State has received a telegram from our Consul at Hong Kong, announcing that the King of Portugal had, by proclamation, prohibited the Coolie trade at Macao, and closed the barracoons.

SAGINAW LUMBER.

Report of the Inspector of Lumber for the Saginaw District.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

EAST SAGINAW, Mich., Dec. 29.—The report of Ed T. Williams, Inspector General of lumber for the Saginaw District, shows that 213,511,973 feet of lumber were inspected through his office the past year, as follows: Upper qualities, 21,157,089 feet; common, 149,796,033 feet; culls, 24,760,689 feet; measured straight, 17,798,162 feet. This is but slightly in excess of the amount inspected under the law last year, and represents less than half of the lumber shipped from the river.

The receipts of the office were $60,709, and the expenses $61,225, leaving a deficiency of $516, which, if not made up by the manufacturers, will be a loss to the Inspector and his two deputies.

WHO KILLED FISK?

The Medical Jurisprudence of the Stokes Case Discussed by the Medico-Legal Society.

From the New York World, Dec. 27.

The stated monthly meeting of the New York Medico-Legal Society was held at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Fourth avenue and Twenty-third street, last evening. After the regular business had been disposed of and an appeal read by the surviving physicians of Memphis, Tenn., asking contributions to erect a monument in honor of their colaborers who had died combating yellow fever, Dr. Eugene Peugnet began a paper on "The Medical Jurisprudence of the Stokes Case." After defining "shock" and other technical terms, he entered upon an elaborate expose of the effects of morphine and opium when taken into the system, and also the effects of gunshot wounds in the abdomen. He criticized at length the testimony of experts given at the trial, and showed the mistakes in conducting their cases that were made by prosecution and defense. He especially censured the comparatively ignoring by the prosecution of Fisk's ante-mortem statement, as it agreed as to the position of Fisk's body when fired at with the testimony of Stokes in contradiction to the manifestly false evidence of the hall-boy, Hart. The course of the ball fired at the second shot, which took effect in Fisk's left elbow, showed that that arm must have been thrown up into the air while he was holding the banisters with his right hand, and accordingly could not have been handling a pistol. The conclusions Dr. Peugnet arrived at were that Stokes willfully and with premeditation waylaid Fisk to murder him, but that he did not die from the effects of the wounds inflicted by Stokes, but through the effects of the narcotics administered by the attending physicians. Dr. Sayre, who, in his capacity of surgeon, had attended Fisk, described Fisk's condition when he saw him, and gave as his opinion that he had died of "shock." Dr. Leo, one of the experts who testified at the trial, read three cases which had come under his own experience, of persons receiving gunshot wounds in the abdomen and recovering. The case, he thought, very nearly resembled that of Fisk's. Dr. Sayre said that unless the case exactly resembled Fisk's it was no criterion. Perhaps the only way of determining the question was to put Stokes at the foot of a flight of stairs and have some one shoot him exactly where he hit Fisk. Then allow no physicians to attend him, and if he recovered it would prove conclusively that the doctors, and not he, had murdered Fisk, and if he died vice versa. Dr. Peugnet then read the post-mortem examination on Fisk's body in support of his opinion that he had died from the effects of narcotics, although the physicians who had made the examination had unhesitatingly declared "shock" to have been the cause of death. On motion it was resolved to resume the discussion at the next meeting.

Picking and Stealing.

From the New York Herald.

The investigation of the charges against Attorney-General Williams promises to bring to light practices in nearly, if not quite, all the executive departments which are certainly not consistent with a strict economy, if indeed they are with honest administration. The payment of $1,600 for a carriage for the Attorney-General's family is but an ordinary affair. In the Treasury Department some of the expenditures are of the most extravagant character. Our Washington correspondence instances $40,000 for temporary clerks, $50,000 for stationery, $40,000 for furniture and carpets, $50,000 for coal, wood, gas, tumblers, hatchets, pitchers, towels, &c., $65,000 for newspapers, repair of wagons, care of horses, brooms, brushes, matches, soaps, &c.; and it is stated that the names of private servants are borne on the pay-rolls of the Government. There seems to be a complete system of picking and stealing, high and low. Is it any wonder that Congressmen speculate in Credit-Mobilier and vote themselves back-pay in such an atmosphere? Or that Boss Shepherd is confirmed? Or that every day brings news of the absconding of defaulting officials.

High Railway Points.

From the City of Mexico Two Republics.

The altitude of the highest point in the world where railroads are now in operation is at Apizaco, on the Vera Cruz & Mexico Railway, 7,478 feet above the level of the sea. The next highest is on the Central Pacific, in the Nevada range, 7,111 feet above the level of the sea. The third is at Arequipa, an important city in Peru, 7,000 feet above the level of the sea, and under the Peruvian railway system, the work is to be continued, and is expected to reach double that altitude. It sets out upon an ascent, to pass to the west of the Eastern Cordillera, and puts itself thus in connection with the famous lake of Titicaca and the entire Andine Bolivia, also with the great historic realm of the Incas, the ancient capital of Cuzco, and must reach a point at the breath taking height of 14,000 feet above the level of the sea—less than 4,000 feet lower than the crater of Popocatepetl, and over 6,000 feet higher than the City of Mexico. The inspirations of our Peruvian neighbors are shown by these vast undertakings to be as grand as the traditional empire of their Incas, and as lofty as the sublime heights of their magnificent Cordilleras.

MARRIAGES.

UNDERWOOD—STIMPSON—At Plano, Ill., by the Rev. W. Curtis, N. C. Underwood, of Chicago, and Elizabeth E. Stimpson, of Amherstburg, Canada. No cards.

DEATHS.

FLANAGAN—On Dec. 29, at her residence, 34 Liberty-st., Catherine Flanagan.

Funeral to-day, at 9:30, by carriages to Calvary.

GRAY—Dec. 29, Elizabeth F., wife of William B. H. Gray, aged 47 years.

Funeral from 180 Lake-av., Wednesday, Dec. 31, at 1 p. m., by carriages to Oakwood. Friends of the family are invited.

AUCTION SALES.

By ELISON, POMEROY & CO.

THE SALE OF ELEGANT

OIL PAINTINGS

At 84 & 86 Randolph-st.

Will be continued THIS MORNING at 10 o'clock, AFTERNOON AT 2, and EVENING at 7:30.

The collection is very fine, and the public are invited to attend the sale and witness the slaughtering prices.

The sale is positive. Every Picture must be sold.

ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Auctioneers.

BANKRUPT SALE

AT 187 NORTH WELLS-ST.

OF THE ENTIRE STOCK OF

Family Groceries and Bakery Fixtures.

Also one HORSE AND WAGON. Wednesday Morning, Dec. 31, at 10 o'clock. By order of George W. Campbell, Esq., Assignee.

ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Auctioneers.

Friday Morning, Jan. 2, 1874.

We commence the New Year with an immense sale of

New and Second-hand Furniture,

FRIDAY MORNING, Jan. 2, at 9½ o'clock.

Furniture, Carpets, Blankets, Extension Tables, Bedroom Sets, Lounges, Stoves, Crockery, Glassware, Platedware, and General Merchandise.

ELISON, POMEROY & CO., 84 and 86 Randolph-st.

BY GEO. P. GORE & CO.,

68 & 70 Wabash-av.

AUCTION SALE OF DRY GOODS,

Tuesday Morning, Dec. 30.

Clothing, Dress Goods, Gents' Furnishing Goods, Hats and Caps, White Goods, Notions, Hosiery, Underwear, Gloves, &c.; 10 Cases White Wool Blankets, 10 Bales of Gray Blankets, Ladies' Cambric Initial Hdkfs., Laces, Embroideries, Cuffs, Collars and Sets. Fine Line of Fur Goods, Muffs, Boas, Collars and Caps, in Seal, Mink, Ermine, Squirrel, Astrachan, &c.

30,000 CHOICE CIGARS.

Pocket Cutlery, Silver Plated Goods, &c. Sale at 9 o'clock.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., 68 and 70 Wabash-av., Auct'rs.

78 & 80 EAST RANDOLPH-ST.

Assignees' Sale at Auction

OF

Imported Fancy Goods

DIRECT FROM EUROPE.

Lava and Imperian Statues, Smoking and Toilet Sets, Vases, China Cups and Saucers, Tea Sets, Fancy Spittoons, Bohemian Glassware, &c.

Trade Sale—Open lots and by the Case.

On Tuesday and Wednesday, Dec. 30 and 31, AT 10 O'CLOCK.

G. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

We Always Make a Clean Sweep

Of all Fall Goods at the last sale of the year, and such will be that of Wednesday, Dec. 31, at 10 a. m., when we shall offer

BOOTS AND SHOES.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., 68 and 70 Wabash-av.

By WILLIS, LONG & CO.,

Auctioneers and Manufacturers' Agents,

195 and 197 RANDOLPH-ST.

Regular Auction Sales, Wednesday and Saturday. Special attention given to outside sales.

RETURNS MADE 36 HOURS AFTER SALE

Consignments sol[illegible]

AT AUCTION

At 21 Eldridge-court,

Tuesday, Dec. 30, at 10 a. m.

Marble-Top Chamber Suits, Parlor and Dining-Room Furniture, Marble-Top Sideboard and Centre Tables, Large French-Plate Mirror, Ornaments, Curtains and Lambrequins, Bedding, Pillows, Mattresses, Brussels, Three-Ply, and Ingrain Carpets, Cook and Parlor Stoves, Silver and Plated Ware, Glass and China Ware, Crockery, &c.

WILLIS, LONG & CO., Auctioneers.

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,

Auctioneers, 108 Madison-st., bet. Clark and Dearborn.

EXTENSIVE SALE OF

FORFEITED PLEDGES,

BY ORDER OF

A. LIPMAN, Pawnbroker,

On Tuesday, Dec. 30, at 10 a. m.,

CONSISTING OF

Gold & Silver Watches,

Diamonds, Jewelry, Plated Ware, Musical and Surveyor's Instruments, Opera Glasses, &c.

Also, lot of COCKTAIL BITTERS and WINE, all of which will be sold to highest bidder for cash.

SALE OF

Dry Goods, Clothing, Furs,

Boots, Shoes, Gloves, Hats, Furnishing Goods, and Notions, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 31, at 10 o'clock, at 13 and 17 Randolph-st.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

By TAYLOR & HARRISON.

On Tuesday, Dec. 30, at 10 o'clock,

THE BALANCE OF STOCK OF

Unredeemed Pledges,

Sold by order of A. GOLDSMID.

Will be closed out AT AUCTION. A fine stock of Jewelry and Diamonds, Watches, &c., will be offered. Sale peremptory for cash.

TAYLOR & HARRISON, Auctioneers, 204 and 206 East Madison-st.

On Wednesday, Dec. 31, at 9 1-2 o'clock,

CLEARING-UP SALE OF

Dry Goods & Notions

We shall close out many consignments of goods

ENTIRELY REGARDLESS OF INVOICE PRICES.

And Dry Goods buyers should attend this sale. A large stock of seasonable Goods will be offered.

TAYLOR & HARRISON, Auctioneers, 204 and 206 East Madison-st.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF

WINES, CHAMPAGNES & LIQUORS

Wednesday, Dec. 31, at 2 o'clock.

Champagnes, Whiskies, Brandies, Gins, Port, Sherry, and other Wines.

Also, lot SCOTCH and ENGLISH ALES, in damaged packages, sold for account of whom it may concern.

TAYLOR & HARRISON, Auctioneers, 204 and 206 East Madison-st.

VOLUME 27.

GIFT CONC[illegible]

POSTPONE[illegible]

4th Grand Gif[illegible]

FOR THE BENEFIT

Public Library

OVER A MILLION [illegible]

SUCCESS AS[illegible]

A FULL DRAWING

On Tuesday, 31st of [illegible]

In order to meet the general wish of the public and the ticket-holders, for the magnificent gifts, announced for Gift Concert of the Public Library management have determined to [illegible] and Drawing until

TUESDAY, the 31st of [illegible]

They have already realized OVER [illegible] LARS, and have a great many Agents [illegible]

NO DOUBT IS ENTERTAINED OF T[illegible] TICKET BEFORE THE DRAWING, BUT [illegible] SOLD OR NOT, THE CONCERT AND [illegible] TIVELY AND UNEQUIVOCALLY TAKE [illegible] NOW FIXED, AND IF ANY REMAIN UN[illegible] CANCELLED, AND THE PRIZES WILL [illegible] PORTION TO THE UNSOLD TICKETS.

Only 60,000 tickets have been issued [illegible]

12,000 CASH [illegible]

$1,500,[illegible]

Will be distributed among the ticket-[illegible]

The tickets are printed in coupon[illegible] fractional parts will be represented i[illegible] as whole tickets are.

LIST OF GI[illegible]

ONE GRAND CASH GIFT....
ONE GRAND CASH GIFT....
ONE GRAND CASH GIFT....
ONE GRAND CASH GIFT....
ONE GRAND CASH GIFT....
10 Cash Gifts, $10,000 e[illegible]
30 Cash Gifts, 5,000 e[illegible]
50 Cash Gifts, 1,000 e[illegible]
80 Cash Gifts, 500 e[illegible]
100 Cash Gifts, 400 e[illegible]
150 Cash Gifts, 300 e[illegible]
250 Cash Gifts, 200 e[illegible]
325 Cash Gifts, 100 e[illegible]
11,000 Cash Gifts, 50 e[illegible]

Total, 12,000 Gifts, ALL C[illegible] amounting to....

The chances for gift are as one to fi[illegible]

PRICE OF TICKET[illegible]

Whole Tickets.........$ 50 | 22½ Tick[illegible]
Halves................ 25 | 113 Whol[illegible]
Tenths, or each coupon 5 | 227 Who[illegible]
11 Whole Tickets for... 500 |

No discount on less than $500 worth [illegible]

The Fourth Gift Concert will be c[illegible] respects, like the three which have [illegible] and full particulars may be learned fr[illegible] will be sent free from this office to all [illegible]

Orders for tickets and applications [illegible] attended to in the order they are rec[illegible] they will be sent in promptly, that the[illegible] pointment or delay in filling all. Lib[illegible] to those who buy to sell again. All [illegible] rily required to settle up their accoun[illegible] sold tickets by the 20th day of March. [illegible]

THO. E. B[illegible]

Agent Public Library Ky., and Ma[illegible] Public Library Building, Louisville [illegible] Or WATTS & CO., Room 47 Metro[illegible] ner Randolph and LaSalle-sts., Chic[illegible]

FINANCIAL

AT PUBLIC [illegible]

2,200 Shares o[illegible]

OF

F. B. GARDNER C[illegible]

SHARES, $100 E[illegible]

Public notice is hereby given that [illegible] 6th day of January, A. D. 1874, at [illegible] noon, I shall offer for sale to the high[illegible] at the office of C. R. Field & Co. [illegible] Block, No. 68 Washington-st., Chica[illegible] hundred (2,200) shares of the stock of [illegible] "F. B. Gardner Company," as repr[illegible] certificates of stock, as follows: Fou[illegible] shares each; two certificates for 200 [illegible] certificates for 100 shares each; and o[illegible] shares; the shares being of $100 eac[illegible] sale thereof to be applied in payment [illegible] F. B. Gardner and F. B. Gardner [illegible] and unpaid, for which said stock w[illegible] eral security for the payment thereof [illegible] concerning said corporation and all n[illegible] said stock will be given at any time [illegible] at the office aforesaid.

Agent and Attorney for the holders o[illegible] Chicago, Dec. 29, 1873.

E. R. TREMAIN [illegible]

Bankers, Stock, Bond, & [illegible]

No. 6 Wall-st., New [illegible]

Are prepared to execute orders at th[illegible] Exchange; buy and sell Stocks, Bon[illegible] the same on margins; give the usual [illegible] who desire to take advantage of the [illegible] stocks.

We make a specialty of the co-oper[illegible] gives perfect security and quick profi[illegible] Circulars giving full particulars will [illegible] had on application.

SALT LAKE CITY NATI[illegible]

B. M. DU RELL, Prest. J. [illegible]

CHAS. HEMPSTEAD, [illegible]

Collections made in Utah, Monta[illegible] Arizona, Washington, California, a[illegible] mitted for in our exchange availabl[illegible] United States and Canada. Exch[illegible] transfers on this Bank can be procure[illegible] correspondent, the Third National B[illegible]

WOOLEN GOO[illegible]

PANIC PR[illegible]

We shall offer our entire [illegible] EIGN and DOMESTIC WOO[illegible] consisting in part of Hosier[illegible] tens, Men's Cardigan Jack[illegible] Drawers, Scarfs, Nubias, [illegible] Yarns, Zephyr Worsteds, Ca[illegible] eries, &c., at PANIC PRICE[illegible] tee figures to close cash buy[illegible] times.

BURKITT, SUTTON & [illegible]

117 Franklin [illegible]

GENERAL NOTI[illegible]

IMPORTANT N[illegible]

Commencing MONDAY, Dec. 29, 1[illegible] CENTRAL RAILROAD will run slee[illegible] to New Orleans, leaving Chicago as fo[illegible]

Every Monday at 8:15 p. m., arrivi[illegible] Wednesday evening.

Every Thursday at 8:15 p. m., arrivi[illegible] Saturday evening.

As soon as the requisite number of [illegible] ready, a sleeping car will leave Chicag[illegible] every night, except Saturdays.

For sleeping car berths and tickets [illegible] R. R. Office, 121 Randolph-st., and at [illegible] foot of Lake-st. W. [illegible]

General [illegible]

FOR SALE.

GLOV[illegible]

For cold weather, at WIL[illegible]

SKATE[illegible]

Barney & Berry's New Yo[illegible] $3.25 per pair.

JOSEPH BUTL[illegible] 179 Ea[illegible]

BABY JUMP[illegible]

PERFECTION [illegible]

BABY [illegible]

J[illegible]

Saves time and labor; gives health and happiness to all.

Illustrated circulars free. Exhibited at any house in Chicago, free, on request.

We have some Elegant Styles for th[illegible] Address by mail, OCCIDENTAL [illegible]

MEETING[illegible]

Attention, Sir K[illegible]

Special conclave of St. Bernard [illegible] this (Wednesday) evening, at [illegible] the Order of K. T. By order of [illegible]

J. O. DICK[illegible]